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T H E C L U B

1764-1905

THE CLUB

1764-1905



LONDON

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1905

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TO
THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF
The Roxburghe Club
THIS BOOK
IS PRESENTED
BY THEIR
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MOUNTSTUART E. GRANT DUFF



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The Roxburghe Club

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THE LORD ALDENHAM

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HENRY YATES THOMPSON, ESQ.
THE REV. EDWARD TINDAL TURNER
VICTOR WILLIAM BATES VAN DE WEYER, ESQ.
W. ALDIS WRIGHT, ESQ.

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PART I

THE HISTORY OF THE CLUB

THE HISTORY OF THE CLUB

SEVERAL of the dining societies of London, which have played and play, so interesting a part in the life of the great city, have in recent times begun to take a good deal of interest in their own history. The late Sir Philip Grey Egerton, in his day a much-respected member of Parliament, now best known perhaps as a palaeontologist, compiled and printed for private circulation an account of the first fifty years of Grillion's Club. Much later the joint labours of Mr. Sidney Colvin and Mr. Lionel Cust produced an elaborate history of the Society of Dilettanti, the oldest of its compeers, and a shorter work on the Literary Society has just been printed for its members by their president, Sir Spencer Walpole. It has been thought that it would be well to add to these a book about The Club, and that the present writer, who is its only permanent official and the guardian of its records, ought to undertake the task of putting it together.

The Club was founded in 1764 by Sir Joshua Reynolds, with whom were associated Samuel Johnson, Edmund Burke, Christopher Nugent, Bennet Langton, Topham Beauclerk, Oliver Goldsmith, and Anthony Chamier. Including these eight, the total number of its members has been 233. Short accounts of all of them, with the exception of persons still alive, will be found in the

second part of this volume. To have given fairly accurate notices of them all, before the publication of the admirable and monumental "Dictionary of National Biography," would have involved a very great amount of time and of research. Now, however, it has become extremely easy, for all of our members who died before that unique record was completed have, with only eight exceptions, found a place in its pages.

Few societies of a convivial kind ever take themselves very seriously during their earlier years, and it is not surprising to find that none of the meetings of The Club are recorded before April 7, 1775, when the following members were present: Mr. Beauclerk, Mr. Boswell, Mr. Chamier, Mr. Gibbon, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Langton, Dr. Percy, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Mr. Steevens. The following members were absent, incurring thereby the penalty of a fine: Mr. Charles Fox, Sir Charles Bunbury, Mr. Burke, Lord Charlemont, Mr. Justice Chambers, Mr. Colman, Dr. Fordyce, Mr. Garrick, Mr. Jones, Dr. Nugent, Mr. Vesey.

The meetings were at first held at the "Turk's Head," in Gerrard Street, and the members assembled for supper; but ere long they agreed to dine together once in every fortnight during the sitting of Parliament, and Tuesday was fixed on as the day of their meeting.

When the dinner mentioned above took place the number of The Club was twenty, but it was gradually enlarged. It continued to meet at the "Turk's Head" till 1783, when the landlord died, and the house was soon after shut up. Then it removed to "Prince's" in Sackville Street, thence to Dover Street, thence to St. James's Street, where it remained for many years, until the old "Thatched House" was pulled down. It then, after some hesitations, migrated to the Clarendon in Albemarle Street, then met for a long period in Willis's Rooms, and at length in 1890 transferred

itself to the Grand Hotel, where it still dines about ten times during the Session.

For many years the lists of members present and absent were always made out by a clerk, and the spelling of many of the names is very eccentric. Sheridan is hardly ever spelt right, Burke is robbed of his “e,” Lord Charlemont becomes Lord Charimont, Mr. Steevens is called Mr. Stephens, and so forth.

The first mention in our records of Dr. Johnson having presided at The Club occurs on January 19, 1776. He was a pretty frequent attendant, as readers of Boswell know, but not so good as some others. Gibbon was elected on March 4, 1774, and performed his convivial duties when in London most conscientiously.

On January 3, 1777, only two members dined—Dr. Percy, of the “Reliques,” and Mr. Steevens, both of whose names are misspelt in the page where this fact is noted, though it must be remembered that Dr. Percy seems at one time to have signed his name as Percy. On December 5, 1777, a candidate was rejected on the ground that The Club at that time was limited to twenty-six. On Friday, November 27, 1778, it was resolved that the numbers should be enlarged to thirty, and it was notified that a ballot would be taken for four new members, all of whom were afterwards very notable—Mr., later Sir Joseph, Banks, Mr. Windham, Dr. Scott, later Lord Stowell, and Lord Althorpe, later Lord Spencer, who remained a member for close on fifty-six years. From January 22, 1779, careful entries were made, not of the wine consumed, but of that which was left. Claret and port seem to have been the favourite liquors at first, Madeira and sherry being added in 1780.

On May 9, 1780, a Meeting Extraordinary was held, with Mr., later Sir William, Jones, as President; at which it was resolved:

THE HISTORY OF THE CLUB

“ I.—That the number of The Club be augmented.

“ II.—That it be now augmented to thirty-five.

“ III.—That it be not hereafter augmented to more than forty, and that the members whose names are underwritten will vote against any other candidate whenever The Club shall consist of forty members.”

This entry is in the hand of Sir William Jones. Here follows the list of names :

W. JONES	THOS. KILLALOE
Jos. BANKS	EDM. BURKE
G. COLMAN	RICHD. BURKE
MR. VESEY	PALMERSTON
R. B. SHERIDAN	WM. HAMILTON (acceded, Jan.
CHARLES BUNBURY	23, 1787)
GEORGE STEEVENS	JAMES BOSWELL
ALTHORP	LUCAN
G. FORDYCE	R. S. MARLEY
J. REYNOLDS	MACARTNEY (acceded, February
B. LANGTON	18, 1794)
THS. PERCY	LEEDS
W. SCOTT	UPPR. OSSORY (acceded, Decem-
E. GIBBON	ber 9, 1794)
WILLM. WINDHAM	C. BLAGDEN
ED. ELIOT	T. SARUM
EDM. MALONE (acceded)	J. RENNELL
J. ST. ASAPH	

For a long time it seems to have been the custom for new members to add their signatures to the above document.

I find the following entries written on various parts of the same page of our records which contains the original Resolution :

Jos. WARTON (acceded, May 10, 1796)	W.M. MARSDEN, 1808
W. VINCENT (acceded, 1801)	VASSALL HOLLAND, 1808
THOS. GRENVILLE, 1801	H. C. ENGLEFIELD (acceded, 1808 ; acceded, February 10, 1810)
GEO. CANNING	GEO. THO. STAUNTON
ROBT. CHAMBERS (acceded, July 23, 1800)	CHARLES HATCHETT
W. GRANT (February 22, 1803)	CHARLES BURNEY, Junr. (acceded, March 13, 1810)

Dr. Johnson's last appearance at The Club was on June 22, 1784, Lord Palmerston, father of the Prime Minister, being in the chair. This last appearance is recorded by Boswell. He had attended on two previous meetings during the season of 1784, on April 27 and May 25. On Tuesday, May 23, 1786, Mr. Malone was desired by The Club to procure a hogshead of claret from Ireland to be paid for by Lord Eliot, who had been elected a member of The Club on January 22, 1782, just before Mr. Malone himself, who was elected on February 5 in the same year, became its first Treasurer, and held till his death, on May 25, 1812, that office, the only one connected with it, for the President, or Chairman, as he is now called, is changed at every meeting.

On December 23, 1788, Mr. Langton presiding, it was resolved :

“ That it having been heretofore resolved at this Club that a monument be erected to the memory of the late Dr. Johnson in Westminster Abbey, that the same be a whole-length statue of him in the ancient style of sculpture, and that Sir Joshua Reynolds

be requested to inquire of Mr. Bacon what will be the expense of such a statue with all its proper accompaniments, and to which monument the following members of The Club agree to contribute the sum of five guineas each; and it is recommended to every member of The Club to exert himself to the best of his power to procure subscriptions for this purpose, and that a report of the progress made herein be delivered by the members from month to month to the President for the time being" :

BENNET LANGTON (President)	J. CHARLES BUNBURY (paid)
JAMES BOSWELL (paid)	W. WINDHAM
GEORGE STEEVENS	EDMUND MALONE (paid)
WILLIAM SCOTT	G. FORDYCE
J. REYNOLDS (paid)	MACARTNEY (paid)
LUCAN (five guineas)	

On Tuesday, January 19, 1790, Mr. Boswell being President, the name of the President is signed for the first time to the list of members present and absent; and on Tuesday, February 2, the list is signed by Edmund Burke, but some time elapsed before this became, as it did later, the invariable practice.

Much discussion took place about this time as to whether one or two black balls should exclude.

On February 28, 1792, Mr. Burke being President, it was resolved unanimously that a bust or picture of our excellent founder and great ornament of The Club, Sir Joshua Reynolds, be set up at the expense of this Club in the Club-room.

That a Committee be appointed to inquire whether a good picture, either in the original or a copy by some good painter or a good bust, may be had, and which seems to them most eligible, and to report to next meeting of The Club their opinion on the same.

That the Committee be, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Malone, Mr. Burke.

Note by Malone, vol. ii., February 26, 1805: "The Club resolved to subscribe towards defraying the expense of monument in St. Paul's Cathedral in memory of Sir Joshua Reynolds."

On December 23, 1794, it is noted that eight members on an average attended each meeting, and there were in all sixteen meetings.

By this time the signing of the list of those present and absent by the President had become thoroughly established.

In the year 1795 there were nineteen meetings, and an average attendance of nearly ten members.

In 1796 there were twenty-two meetings, and the average attendance was just under nine.

In 1797 there were eighteen meetings, and an average attendance of seven.

All through this period the wine belonging to The Club appears to have been Madeira, which was drunk very sparingly, usually only two bottles at a sitting—the other wine being doubtless supplied by the landlord.

In 1798 there were sixteen meetings, and an average attendance of just under six.

On February 26, 1799, there is a short account of The Club already incorporated in these pages. This note is in Malone's hand, and it is noted by him that the number of members elected up to that time was fifty-five. This is followed by the words *esto perpetua*,* and these are followed by a list of much later date up

* "Esto perpetua" were the dying words of Father Paolo. The Dilettanti Society also adopted them. "Esto præclara ; esto perpetua," is one of the toasts which is always given by the Chairman at its dinners.

to 1814 ; that again by a chronological obituary carried down to the death of Sheridan, July 7, 1816.

On March 17, 1801, a note was made to the following effect : “The Marchioness of Thomond having been pleased to present to The Club a portrait of Sir Joshua Reynolds, copied from an original picture painted by himself, it was ordered at the last meeting to be hung up in the Club-room as a perpetual memorial of our excellent and much-lamented founder ; and the thanks of The Club were at the same time ordered to be presented to the Marchioness by Mr. Malone, who communicated their thanks accordingly to her ladyship, and was commissioned by her to say that she was highly gratified by the honour thus done to her late uncle.”

The last entry in the first volume of the three which contain our records up to the end of the nineteenth century belongs to February 25, 1799, and relates solely to the amount of Madeira drunk and on hand.

The annals of The Club from 1764 to the end of the century can be supplemented to some extent from Boswell’s “Life of Johnson,” and other works more or less connected with it.

Johnson wrote to Bennet Langton, on March 9, 1766 : “Since you will not inform us where you are, or how you live, I know not whether you desire to know anything of us. However, I will tell you that The Club subsists ; but we have the loss of Burke’s company, since he has been engaged in publick business, in which he has gained more reputation than, perhaps, any man at his (first) appearance ever gained before. He made two speeches in the House for repealing the Stamp Act, which were publickly commended by Mr. Pitt, and have filled the town with wonder Dyer is constant at The Club ; Hawkins is remiss ; I am not over-diligent. Dr. Nugent, Dr. Goldsmith, and Mr. Reynolds are very

constant. Mr. Lye is printing his Saxon and Gothick dictionary ; all The Club subscribes."

Again, Dr. Johnson writes to the same correspondent on May 10, 1766 : "The Club holds very well together ; Monday is my night," *i.e.*, to be Chairman.

Mr. Bennet Langton wrote, in 1780, to Dr. Johnson : "The melancholy information you have received concerning Mr. Beauclerk's death is true. Had his talents been directed in any sufficient degree as they ought, I have always been strongly of opinion that they were calculated to make an illustrious figure ; and that opinion, as it had been in part formed upon Dr. Johnson's judgment, receives more and more confirmation by hearing what, since his death, Dr. Johnson had said concerning them ; a few evenings ago, he was at Mr. Vesey's, where Lord Althorpe, who was one of a numerous company there, addressed Dr. Johnson on the subject of Mr. Beauclerk's death, saying, 'Our Club has had a great loss since we met last.' He replied, 'A loss that, perhaps, the whole nation could not repair !' The Doctor then went on to speak of his endowments, and particularly extolled the wonderful ease with which he uttered what was highly excellent. He said that 'no man ever was so free, when he was going to say a good thing, from a *look* that expressed that it was coming ; or when he had said it from a *look* that expressed that it had come.' At Mr. Thrale's, some days before, when we were talking on the same subject, he said, referring to the same idea of his wonderful facility, 'that Beauclerk's talents were those which he had felt himself more disposed to envy than those of any whom he had known.' "

Speaking of Sheridan, Boswell wrote (vol. iii. p. 116) : "While his merit had as yet been displayed only in the drama, Johnson proposed him as a member of the Literary Club, observing, that 'he who

has written the two best comedies of his age is surely a considerable man.' " And he had, accordingly, the honour to be elected ; for an honour it undoubtedly must be allowed to be, when it is considered of whom that society consists, and that a single black ball excludes a candidate.

The adjective " literary " as applied to The Club never really took root. It now definitely belongs to the very similar society founded about forty-two years later, and at present presided over by Sir Spencer Walpole ; the two have a good many members in common.

The account of Boswell's own introduction to The Club is interesting. It took place after the dinner at Beauclerk's, at which Johnson declared that Goldsmith was a much better writer of history than Robertson, and told the story of Goldsmith having said to him as they passed Temple Bar, " *Forsitan et nostrum nomen miscebitur istis.*" Boswell writes : " I hastened to the place of meeting, and was introduced to such a society as can seldom be found—Mr. Edmund Burke, whom I then saw for the first time, and whose splendid talents had long made me ardently wish for his acquaintance ; Dr. Nugent, Mr. Garrick, Dr. Goldsmith, Mr. (afterwards Sir William) Jones, and the company with whom I had dined. Upon my entrance, Johnson placed himself behind a chair, on which he leaned as on a desk or pulpit, and with humorous formality gave me a ' charge,' pointing out the conduct expected from me as a good member of this Club."

It was in 1775 that Johnson made at The Club a violent attack upon Swift, admitting, however, that his " Tale of a 'Tub " was a very wonderful performance. It was at the meeting of April 7, 1775, that " the mention of the wolf, in a conversation about Ossian, led Johnson to think of other wild beasts ; and while Sir Joshua Reynolds and Mr. Langton were carrying on a dialogue about

something which engaged them earnestly, he, in the midst of it, broke out, ‘Pennant tells of bears——’ (what he added I have forgotten). They went on, which he, being dull of hearing, did not perceive, or, if he did, was not willing to break off his talk, so he continued to vociferate his remarks, and ‘bear’ (like a word in a ‘catch,’ as Beauclerk said) was repeatedly heard at intervals, which, coming from him, who, by those who did not know him, had been so often assimilated to that ferocious animal, while we, who were sitting around could hardly stifle laughter, produced a very ludicrous effect. Silence having ensued, he proceeded: ‘We are told that the black bear is innocent; but I should not like to trust myself with him.’ Mr. Gibbon muttered, in a low tone of voice: ‘I should not like to trust myself with *you*.’”

It was at the same meeting that Johnson uttered, in a strong, determined tone, the familiar apopthegm, “Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel” (vol. ii. p. 347).

A few years ago Mr. John Murray published in one volume the six Memoirs in Gibbons’ own hand, from which the first Lady Stanley of Alderley and her father constructed the well-known narrative. The following, in a note on p. 307 of Memoir E., is the great historian’s account of The Club:

“From the mixed, though polite, company of Boodle’s, White’s, and Brooks’s, I must honourably distinguish a weekly society which was instituted in the year 1764, and which still continues to flourish under the title of the Literary Club. (Hawkins’ ‘Life of Johnson,’ p. 415; Boswell’s ‘Tour to the Hebrides,’ p. 97.) The names of Dr. Johnson, Mr. Burke, Mr. Garrick, Dr. Goldsmith, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Mr. Colman, Sir William Jones, Dr. Percy, Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Adam Smith, Mr. Steevens, Mr. Dunning, Sir Joseph Banks, Dr. Warton and his brother, Mr.

Thomas Warton, Dr. Burney, &c., form a large and luminous constellation of British stars."

It was to Gibbon, too, that we owe the formula by which the Chairman of the night announces the election of a member, which must always be unanimous :

"SIR,—I have the pleasure to inform you that you had last night the honour to be elected a member of The Club.—I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your obedient humble servant."

The following curious entry is not in the books of The Club ; but the original, in the hand of Sir Joshua Reynolds, belongs to Mr. John Murray, who has kindly allowed me to print it. The habit of fining absent members, some of whom allowed their scores to be unpaid for a long time, and other causes, made the accounts towards the end of the eighteenth century rather complicated.

" February 8, 1791.—We, members of The Club, feeling the great inconvenience we labour under, from a total inattention to our accounts ; and remembering at the same time the great care and regularity with which those accounts were kept when under the inspection of Sir Joseph Banks ; do now make it our earnest request that he would re-assume the direction.

JOSHUA REYNOLDS
JAMES BOSWELL
EDM: BURKE
CRAGGS ELIOT
RD. CLONFERT
MACARTNEY

LUCAN
UPPER OSSORY
C. J. FOX
RD. BURKE
W. WINDHAM
J. COURtenay "

We have, in Madame d'Arblay's Journal a letter from Dr. Burney to his daughter which describes a meeting of The Club immediately after the execution of Louis XVI. :—“ At the Club, on Tuesday, the fullest I ever knew, consisting of fifteen members, fourteen seemed all of one mind, and full of reflections on the late transaction in France ; but when about half the company was assembled, who should come in but Charles Fox ! There were already three or four bishops arrived, hardly one of whom could look at him, I believe, without horror. After the first bow and cold salutation, the conversation stood still for several minutes. During dinner, Mr. Windham and Burke, jun., came in, who were obliged to sit at a side table. All were ‘ boutonnés,’ and not a word of the martyred King or polities of any kind was mentioned ; and though the company was chiefly composed of the most eloquent and loquacious men in the kingdom, the conversation was the dullest and most uninteresting I ever remember at this or any such large meeting. Mr. Windham and Fox, civil—young Burke and he never spoke. The Bishop of Peterborough* as sulky as the d——l ; the Bishop of Salisbury,† more a man of the world, very cheerful ; the Bishop of Dromore,‡ frightened as much as a barn-door fowl at the sight of a fox ; Bishop Marlow § preserves his usual pleasant countenance ; Steevens in the chair ; the Duke of Leeds on his right, and Fox on his left, said not a word ; Lords Ossory and Lucan, formerly much attached, seemed silent and sulky.”

The first entry in the second volume belongs to February 7, 1804.

Mr. Malone, the Treasurer, was in the chair, supported by Lord Macartney, the Dean of Westminster, Mr. Windham and Mr. Courtenay. There were in that year twenty-one meetings of The Club, and an average of just over six members present at each.

* Dr. Hinchcliffe.

† Dr. Douglas.

‡ Dr. Percy.

§ Bishop of Waterford, (?) Marley or Marlay.

On February 26, 1805, The Club recurred to the resolutions of February 28, 1792, respecting the monument to Sir Joshua Reynolds—and more subscriptions were agreed to.

In 1805 there were thirteen meetings of The Club, and an average attendance of more than eight members.

From 1806 onward up to and including 1814 the average number of meetings appears in the year to have been about a dozen.

On July 7, 1812, Mr. Canning being in the chair, supported by Dr. Burney, Sir H. Englefield, the Right Honourable J. Hookham Frere; and Mr. Charles Hatchett, Sir H. Englefield was elected Treasurer, in the room of Mr. Malone, deceased; but he resigned in 1814, on account of the state of his eyesight, and Dr. Charles Burney was elected in his room.

On October 15 he notes that from the original institution of The Club in the year 1764 up to that date the number of members elected had been eighty-two, and a list of them is given.

On May 24, 1814, The Club resolved that their meetings should commence and terminate with the Sessions of Parliament, but that the *first* Club should be held in December, and the *second* in January, whenever Parliament did not meet till after Christmas.

The Club also consented that every member present on the days of meeting should pay one pound for his dinner and tea; and that every member, at the commencement of the season, should lodge one pound one shilling in the hands of the Treasurer, in order to defray the charge for absentees, whenever fewer than *seven* members attend.

In 1815, The Club met fifteen times—there was one meeting five days before Waterloo, and another nine days after it. On March 10, 1818, Mr. Hatchett, eminent in his day as a chemist, accepted the office of Treasurer, in the room of Dr. Burney, deceased.

On April 21, Mr. Walter Scott was elected.

On May 5, Mr. Hatchett, the Treasurer, presented to The Club a mahogany chest for containing its annals, and thanks were unanimously voted to him for his present. This chest remained in use for the whole of the rest of the century.

On Tuesday, August 29, 1820, the Treasurer, Mr. Hatchett, reported that in pursuance of the request made to him by The Club on the 27th of last June, he has purchased the pipe of Old East India Madeira which had been offered to The Club by Thomas Murdoch, Esq., of Portland Place, and that thirty-seven dozen and two bottles (being the produce of the above-mentioned pipe of wine) have been sealed with Mr. Hatchett's seal and placed in the cellar of The Club at the Thatched House Tavern.

The Treasurer also reported that the cost of this wine, including all charges, amounts to £123 6s. 3d., being at the rate of £3 6s. 8d. per dozen, and that he had paid this sum of £123 6s. 3d. to Mr. Murdoch.

It was resolved that a collection of £5 be made from each member of The Club, and that Mr. Willis be requested to call or send to the residences of the members for their respective contributions.

It was resolved, that every person who shall be elected a member of The Club from this date (August 29, 1820) shall pay £5 as his contribution for the purchase of wine, or other expenses of the Club.

On August 6, 1822, there is an entry to this effect : "On this day Mr. Canning took leave of each individual member present, in consequence of his having been appointed Governor-General of India."

On June 10, 1823, no fewer than seventeen dined ; but on December 13, 1825, there occurs an even more memorable entry,

for the Earl of Guilford, the President of the night, being absent, the Earl of Liverpool, then Prime Minister, dined alone, and contented himself with only one bottle of Madeira.

In 1828, it was proposed, not wisely, that some measures should be adopted for improving the attendance of members of The Club, but the suggestion came to nothing.

The first entry in the third volume of our records belongs to February 8, 1831. Mr. Hallam presided, and the Bishop of London (Dr. Blomfield), Sir George Staunton, Colonel Leake, Mr. Marsden, and Mr. Hatchett were present.

On July 17, 1832, the following members dined :

LORD BROUGHAM	MR. CHANTREY
LORD DOVER	MR. HALLAM
THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE	MR. DAVIES GILBERT
LORD PLUNKETT	MR. G. KNIGHT
SIR H. HALFORD	MR. HATCHETT
COLONEL LEAKE	SIR M. A. SHEE
MR. MARSDEN	and
MR. PHILLIPS	MR. VAUGHAN.

They must have come to the resolution that all the members present must henceforth sign their names ; for fourteen signatures appear on the next page under that date, Brougham being at the head, and Henry Gally Knight being at the bottom of the list.

Mr. Davies Gilbert would appear to have left the room before the signing took place, as his name is not on the list of those who signed.

On June 16, 1835, the Bishop of Llandaff being in the chair, Mr. Hatchett stated, on the part of Mr. Murray, of Albemarle Street, that he (Mr. Murray) having commenced the publication

entitled "Graphic Illustrations of the Life and Times of Dr. Samuel Johnson," will consider himself highly obliged if The Club will permit him to send a person to the Thatched House to copy from the annals of The Club some of the autographs which are required to complete the above-named work.

Resolved that Mr. Murray's request shall be granted.

On June 22, 1841, Mr. Hatchett being in the chair in the absence of the President of the night, Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone, Mr. Hatchett resigned the office of Treasurer of the Club, paid over the balance in his hands, *i.e.*, £12 18s. 9d., to the new Treasurer, the Rev. H. Hart Milman, later Dean of St. Paul's, who was elected in his room, Mr. Hatchett receiving a vote of thanks for his long and valued services as Treasurer of The Club.

On May 2, 1854, it was agreed that The Club should dine in future at half-past seven.

On February 5, 1856, the funds of The Club, always scanty, had sunk, as on one previous occasion (viz., February 6, 1849), to something less than nothing, for Mr. Milman reported that it was indebted to him to the amount of £2 11s., and £1 was directed to be collected from each member, of whom there were then thirty-eight.

On February 11, 1862, The Club met at the Palace Hotel, Buckingham Gate, the Thatched House having been closed; but on February 25 it met at the Clarendon, and on the same occasion it was resolved that there should be an annual subscription of two guineas, and that dinner should be charged one guinea. The more recent practice has been, and now is, that there should be no annual subscription, but that £1 should be paid for dinner, and that every second year each member should be expected to contribute a sum of £2.

On February 9, 1864, Dean Milman reminded The Club that

this year was the centenary of its existence. It was resolved that the anniversary should be celebrated on Tuesday, June 7, and the Right Honourable Sir Edmund Head was requested to undertake the office of Treasurer on the resignation of Dean Milman.

On June 7, 1864, the centenary of The Club was celebrated, with Dean Milman in the chair, and the following members were present :

H. H. MILMAN

H. BROUGHAM

KINGSDOWN

H. VANE

W. P. WOOD

HENRY HOLLAND

GEO. RICHMOND

S. OXON

SPENCER H. WALPOLE

CHARLES AUSTIN

RICHARD OWEN

CRANWORTH

EDMUND HEAD

GEO. GROTE

ROBERT LOWE

C. L. EASTLAKE

HENRY REEVE

A. C. LONDON

ROD. T. MURCHISON

W. WHEWELL

STANHOPE

SYLVAIN VAN DE WEYER

STANLEY

CLARENDRON

On February 14, 1865, it was resolved that a sum of £2 be paid for the current year by each member of The Club.

On June 4, 1867, Mr. Lowe gave notice that he would propose that the dinner-hour of The Club, after the close of that season, should be a punctual eight ; but that proposal was brought on in his absence and negatived on June 18.

On February 11, 1868, it was resolved that The Club, having heard with great regret the loss of their late Secretary and Treasurer, it has unanimously agreed on requesting Mr. Reeve to undertake the duties of those two offices, which he has kindly consented to do.

On May 4, 1869, it was agreed, on the motion of Earl Stanhope, that The Club should henceforth dine at eight o'clock.

On June 20, 1871, the members present, viz. :

LORD ROMILLY	THE DUC D'AUMALE
THE DUKE OF CLEVELAND	LORD HATHERLEY
THE EARL OF DERBY	MR. SPENCER WALPOLE
SIR HENRY HOLLAND	DR. WILLIAM SMITH and
DEAN STANLEY	THE MARQUESS OF SALIS-
MR. HENRY REEVE	BURY

signed a memorial to the Dean of Westminster to recommend that Mr. Grote should be interred in Westminster Abbey on Saturday, June 24.

On February 27, 1872, it is noted that this day being the thanksgiving for the recovery of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, The Club drank the health of His Royal Highness.

On the proposal of Earl Stanhope, a committee was named, to consist of M. van de Weyer, Mr. Twisleton, and the Treasurer, to consider the best means of improving the quality of the wine.

On March 13, 1877, Mr. Richmond presented to The Club a portrait of Dr. Johnson, copied from the picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds in the National Gallery. The Club thanked Mr. Richmond "for this handsome donation."

On February 19, 1878, only two members dined, Mr. Henry Reeve, who took the chair in the absence of Sir Henry Maine, and Mr. Lecky; and on April 16, 1878, the only two who dined were Lord Arthur Russell and Lord Acton.

In consequence of the Session of Parliament this autumn, The Club met on October 28,

SIR HENRY MAINE
 THE EARL OF SELBORNE
 SIR JAMES PAGET
 MR. HENRY REEVE
 EARL CAIRNS
 MR. C. T. NEWTON

THE EARL OF DERBY
 MR. J. A. FROUDE
 LORD HOUGHTON
 PROFESSOR TYNDALL
 SIR J. F. STEPHEN and
 THE EARL OF DUFFERIN

were present.

On June 20, 1882, there was one of the largest dinners recorded in our annals :

LORD WOLSELEY
 MR. C. T. NEWTON
 THE DUKE OF CLEVELAND
 THE EARL OF DERBY
 MR. GOSCHEN
 SIR FREDERICK LEIGHTON
 LORD ARTHUR RUSSELL
 MR. MATTHEW ARNOLD
 SIR FRANCIS DOYLE
 MR. J. A. FROUDE

THE DUC D'AUMALE
 THE DUKE OF ARGYLL
 THE MARQUESS OF SALIS-
 BURY
 MR. PRESCOTT HEWETT
 SIR JAMES LACAITA
 SIR JAMES PAGET
 SIR JOSEPH HOOKER
 LORD HOUGHTON
 MR. HENRY REEVE

On April 14, 1885, the following resolutions were proposed by the Earl of Derby, and seconded by Dr. William Smith :

“The Club, if it thinks fit, may under special circumstances elect as an honorary member of The Club, any member, who is unable to attend its meetings.”

“Honorary members will continue to enjoy all the privileges of The Club, but they will not be required to contribute to its funds.”

“Vacancies caused by the withdrawal of honorary members from the ordinary list may be filled up by The Club.”

Upon the proposal of the Earl of Derby, seconded by Lord

Arthur Russell, Viscount Sherbrooke, Sir Henry Taylor, Sir Richard Owen and Mr. George Richmond were elected honorary members of The Club.

On March 15, 1887, only four members dined, Mr. Prescott Hewett, Lord Arthur Russell, Sir A. H. Layard and Mr. Henry Reeve. This list is followed by a note: "The streets blocked up with snow."

On February 18, 1890, The Club met for the first time at the Grand Hotel.

On March 4 in the same year the Duke of Cleveland with Lord Tennyson were elected honorary members.

On March 1, 1892, the Right Honourable Spencer Walpole was elected an honorary member.

On February 7, 1893, Mr. Henry Reeve intimated that he desired to be relieved from his duties as Treasurer of The Club, which he had performed for twenty-five years.

On February 21 the following resolution was adopted by The Club, and ordered to be entered on the Minutes :

"The Club receives with deep regret the resignation of Mr. Henry Reeve as Treasurer, and tenders to him its best thanks for the signal services he has rendered to The Club during the long period he has held the office of Treasurer."

On March 7 in the same year the present Treasurer was invited unanimously to fill that office.

On April 25, 1893, the following resolution was proposed by Mr. Reeve, and carried unanimously :

"The members of The Club having learned, with profound regret, the demise of the Earl of Derby, K.G., one of the oldest, the most constant, and the most eminent members of this Society, desire to convey to the Countess of Derby their cordial sympathy and condolence on the occasion of the irreparable loss that her

Ladyship has sustained, and to assure her that the memory of the Earl of Derby will ever be regarded by the members of The Club with gratitude and affection."

On February 20, 1894, Sir James Stephen was unanimously invited to become an honorary member.

On March 12, 1895, a vote of thanks to Mr. (now Sir E.) Maunde Thompson, for copying the books of The Club up to February 12, 1895, inclusive, was proposed by Lord Acton, seconded by Lord Carlisle, and passed unanimously.*

In 1896 a Society which had long existed at Pembroke College, Oxford, and was called after Dr. Johnson, celebrated its 500th meeting by a festival, at which Dr. Bartholomew Price, the well-known mathematician, who was at that time Head of the College, took the chair, and a very large party was gathered together. The Treasurer was invited to represent The Club, and made in the course of a speech the following remarks :

" You may remember that Dr. Johnson and Boswell spent their time on the rather dreary road which leads from Strichen to Banff in trying whether they could find some member of The Club, as then constituted, to fill each Professorship in the University of St. Andrews. They did so, much to their own satisfaction ; but I think we could now make a list not at all inferior to theirs. First, I must admit one or two deficiencies. Though we have some most competent authorities on Art, we have no one quite in the position of Sir Joshua Reynolds, to whom Painting was to have been confided. Then we have no one who approaches Sir William Jones in wide knowledge of Eastern Languages. We have not Mr. Burke to teach Politics ; but we have the present Prime Minister, and the

* Sir E. Maunde Thompson eventually finished copying our records up to the end of the century, and the originals are now under his charge at the British Museum.

Prime Minister before him, ready to give valuable prelections on that subject, five other present or recent Cabinet Ministers ready to lend a hand; and an ex-Viceroy of India, Lord Lansdowne, reinforced by Sir Alfred Lyall, ready to talk good sense about that great dependency, instead of the raging and rampant nonsense in which Mr. Burke, great man as he was, too frequently indulged. We have no one at all to teach Celtic Antiquities, which were assigned to Mr. Vesey; but then I gather from a notice in Dr. Birkbeck Hill's most valuable edition of Boswell that he knew nothing whatever about them. Nor have we any one to teach Scotch Law, which Boswell was to have done; but his father would, I am afraid, have asserted that he knew hardly more of that subject than Mr. Vesey did of Celtic Antiquities. Sir William Chambers was to teach English Law; he was a most respectable judge, but I think Lord Herschell and Lord Davey would bring to the work a good deal more authority. Mr. Chamier was to teach Commercial Politics; I think Mr. Goschen's experience is both wider and deeper. Bennet Langton was to be Professor of Greek; I suspect he would have made but a poor substitute for Jebb. Beauclerk was to teach Natural Philosophy; but he was not exactly on the intellectual level of Lord Kelvin. Garrick was to teach Oratory, and I have no doubt he would have done it extremely well. I suppose, however, that the three things in the way of oratory best worth hearing in our times have been Bright, speaking to some thousand people; Mr. Gladstone, replying in the House of Commons at midnight; and the Duke of Argyll, addressing the House of Lords at five o'clock in the afternoon, the red benches filled below, and the galleries filled above. Well, of these masters of eloquence, the last two both belong to our body, and I daresay their lectures would be at least as useful as would have been those of the great actor. Dr. Nugent was to take care of Medical Science;

but I am sure Sir James Paget would command the confidence of the profession more fully than he did. Goldsmith was to have taken the department of Poetry and Ancient History ; I would divide them between Acton and Courthope, not a little, I imagine, to the advantage of their students. Colman was to have been the Professor of Latin; but I am confident that he never was so good a scholar as Sir Robert Herbert or Sir George Trevelyan. Divinity was to have been halved between Bishop Percy of the “Reliques” and Dr. Johnson. We have two Bishops, your own diocesan of Oxford and the Bishop of Peterborough ; while if it was thought necessary that a layman should take part in the teaching, Mr. Gladstone would, when not otherwise engaged, certainly be ready with a set of lectures on Butler, on Anglican Orders, or indeed on almost any subject which the theologian has to consider. Lecky and Walpole would be much more efficient expounders of Modern History than Lord Charlemont, and Lord Acton would be always there to supplement them. Professor York-Powell, himself a great master of History, will bear me out when I say that no Englishman has ever surpassed Lord Acton in his knowledge of it. We could, you see, supply very well the Professorships which Johnson and Boswell discussed on the Strichen road, and we could supply several others of which they did not think. The Art of War might be taught by two commanders who know it both by theory and practice—the one a Frenchman, the other an Englishman—the Duc d’Aumale and Lord Wolseley. The mystery of Diplomacy might be taught by Lord Dufferin and Sir Henry Elliot ; Botany by Sir Joseph Hooker, the first Systematic Botanist in the world ; Palæography by Sir E. Maunde Thompson ; while the whole realm of the animal creation might be surveyed and explained by Sir William Flower. I am far from having exhausted the list of our members, though I have doubtless gone a long way to exhaust

your patience. What I have been able to say about The Club as it exists at this moment might have been truly said by my predecessor, Mr. Henry Reeve, by his predecessor, Dean Milman, or by any one who filled before them the office of Treasurer, so that I am justified, I think, in asserting that the institution in which Dr. Johnson took so much interest has not suffered at the hands of his successors."

The last meeting of The Club during the nineteenth century took place on June 26, 1900:

MR. LECKY

SIR HENRY ELLIOT

SIR JOHN ARDAGH

SIR RICHARD JEBB

THE EARL OF CARLISLE

SIR E. MAUNDE THOMPSON

MR. E. PEMBER

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD (DR.

STUBBS) and

SIR M. E. GRANT DUFF

were present.

The first entry in the books of The Club in the twentieth century was on February 19, 1901. On that date the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava was our senior member, the Marquess of Salisbury our second, Lord Acton our third, and Mr. Lecky our fourth; our numbers were thirty-five in all.

On March 19 in the same year two members were elected: the Right Honourable George Wyndham, and the Very Reverend George Boyle, Dean of Salisbury, but the last named died almost immediately, and before he was able to take his seat.

On February 18, 1902, the following entry was made:

"The members of The Club having learnt with profound regret the demise of the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, the senior and one of the most eminent members of the Society, desire to convey to the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava their cordial sympathy and condolence on occasion of the irreparable loss her Ladyship has

sustained, and to assure her that the memory of the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava will ever be cherished by the members of The Club with gratitude and affection."

On March 14, the Treasurer laid before the members of The Club Lady Dufferin's reply, and passed a vote of thanks to Sir E. Maunde Thompson for having sent for their acceptance a copy of its annals, which he himself had transcribed.

The Club consists at the present moment of the following ordinary members :

THE CLUB—1905

1. EARL OF ROSEBERY	18. MR. A. J. BALFOUR
2. VISCOUNT WOLSELEY	19. VISCOUNT PEEL
3. SIR GEORGE O. TREVELYAN	20. MR. ASQUITH
4. VISCOUNT GOSCHEN	21. MR. PEMBER
5. LORD RATHMORE	22. SIR RICHARD JEBB
6. SIR ALFRED LYALL	23. LORD WELBY
7. EARL OF CARLISLE	24. LORD AVEBURY
8. SIR E. MAUNDE THOMPSON	25. SIR WILLIAM ANSON
9. SIR M. E. GRANT DUFF, <i>Treasurer</i>	26. SIR EDWARD GREY
10. SIR D. MACKENZIE WAL- LACE	27. SIR JOHN ARDAGH
11. LORD KELVIN	28. SIR CYPRIAN BRIDGE
12. MR. COURTHOPE	29. MR. G. WYNDHAM
13. SIR SPENCER WALPOLE	30. MR. MORLEY
14. SIR EDWARD POYNTER	31. THE ARCHBISHOP OF CAN- TERBURY
15. LORD DAVEY	32. MR. R. BURDON HALDANE
16. THE MARQUESS OF LANS- DOWNE	33. THE BISHOP OF STEPNEY
17. EARL SPENCER	34. THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS
	35. LORD HUGH CECIL
	36. LORD GEORGE HAMILTON

Sir Joseph Hooker and Sir Henry Elliot have recently become Honorary Members.

Honorary Members have all the privileges of Ordinary Members, save that of paying £2 towards the funds of The Club every second year.

No continuous record has ever been kept, or in the nature of things could have been kept, of the conversation at any of the best-known dining Societies ; but here and there, as will be seen on an earlier page, some notices may be found of what has passed in our Society. The conversation there remains very good, best, I think, when about seven are present, because then more general. The discussion in which Johnson delighted has happily disappeared there as elsewhere, but there is a great deal of anecdote, and pleasant interchange of ideas. I shall give only one specimen, and that I choose because I have retained a peculiarly vivid memory of what passed. I extract the following from a book I published in 1904 :

“ June 26. I left Teesdale yesterday morning, looking as beautiful as it appeared to the memory or imagination of Macaulay’s Jacobite, and, after learning at the station of Barnard Castle the resignation of the Rosebery Government, passed on to London, where I dined with The Club. The Duc d’Aumale was in the chair, with Acton on his right, and Mackenzie Wallace on his left. On my left was Sir Henry Elliot, and on my right Lord Carlisle. Robert Herbert, Poynter, Lecky, and Lord Davey completed the party. At first I was afraid that it was going to split into groups, but St. Edmund—or whoever is our patron saint—protected us. Our chairman, who was perhaps a little overtired at the commencement by the wedding of his grand-niece, who, by the way, he says is as clever as she is beautiful, and in whom, as having been born at York House, I have a special interest, soon pulled himself together

and was most interesting. Early in the dinner he recalled (*à propos* of Acton's telling us that he had to lecture next term on the French Revolution, instead of giving a consecutive sketch of modern history as a whole) a letter of the Duke of Wellington's to some one who had written to ask his opinion of the Massacre of Jaffa :

“ ‘ F. M. the Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to Mr. —— and begs to say that he is not the historian of the French Revolution.’

“ Conversation found its way to Victor Hugo, and the Duc mentioned that, anxious to avoid addressing him in the usual way, and so compromising the Republican principles of his later life, the great poet had written to him as ‘Cher et royal confrère.’ He alluded once more to Louis Philippe’s interview with Voltaire, which I have recorded in these Notes for last year, and then told, much more fully than I have heard him do before, the story of his father’s interview with Danton. In September 1792, when Louis Philippe (then Duc de Chartres) was serving against the Duke of Brunswick, he received the intimation from his superior officer that he had been appointed Governor of Strasburg. He remonstrated, saying that he was far too young to be shut up in a fortress, and that his place was with the active army in the field. The order, however, had gone forth, and all that he could effect was to get permission to go to Paris to try to obtain a reversal of it by the Minister of War. He had great difficulty in being received by that personage, but saw him at length, and was making some remarks to him about the September massacres, when a heavy hand was laid upon his shoulder—he looked up and beheld a large face, hitherto unknown to him, although he was well acquainted with most of the leaders of the Revolution. ‘ Do not trouble about that imbecile,’ said the stranger; ‘ I have managed your business for

you as you wished.' 'Whom am I to thank for this?' said Louis Philippe. 'Le Garde des Sceaux,' replied the other.

"It was not strange that they had never met, for Louis Philippe frequented the *relatively* moderate club of the Jacobins, while Danton belonged to the Cordeliers.

"The young prince was going to take his leave, after profuse expressions of gratitude, when his new acquaintance said: 'I have a word to say to you. You came here yesterday morning. I know every one you have seen and everything you have said. You have talked a great deal of nonsense (*vous avez déblaté beaucoup!*) about things of which you know nothing, amongst others about what you describe as 'the massacres.' 'But surely,' interrupted Louis Philippe, 'everybody must speak with abhorrence of them.' 'You don't know anything whatever about the matter,' rejoined Danton: 'I made them. It was necessary that a stream of blood should flow between the aristocracy and the people. Do not spoil such a future as you have before you.'

"Louis Philippe's military career led naturally to Dumourier, of whose abilities the Duc said Napoleon thought more highly than of those of any of the revolutionary generals who preceded him. 'More highly than those of Hoche?' said some one. 'Certainly,' was the reply; 'and even than of those of Moreau.'

"The Duc gave, too, a very curious description of Dumourier's conversation with Camus, when the Government had begun to suspect the fidelity of the former. It ended by Camus saying that if Dumourier played false he should die by his hand. 'That,' replied the General, 'is equivalent to a *brévet d'immortalité!*' The Duc did not think that Dumourier had intended to betray the country to the enemy; his treason had a political object not inconsistent with devotion to France. Many of us remembered, I daresay, that the speaker had been President of the Commission

which had inquired into the doings of Bazaine. ‘Dumourier,’ I remarked, ‘was an excellent scholar, was he not? Am I not right in thinking that he wrote the epitaph on the Duc de Montpensier in Westminster Abbey?’ ‘Perfectly right,’ replied our chairman; ‘and very good it is. He was strong in Latin, indeed he was a well-read man all round, and used to account for it by saying: “It would be odd if I were not, for I passed three years in the Bastille.”’ ‘Was the library so good?’ inquired Poynter. ‘Anyhow,’ said the Duc, ‘he had nearly every book he wanted.’

“Long years after these events, when the news of the Battle of Waterloo came to Twickenham, where Louis Philippe was then living, he took a post-chaise and drove up to London to obtain fuller intelligence. As he passed through Hammersmith, he saw an old blind man being led along the street. He recognised Dumourier, stopped, and going up to him, asked if the tidings were true. ‘*Ah! que c'est affreux!*’ answered the other, his French blood getting the better of his hatred to the Napoleonic régime, ‘*La France est bien bas!*’

“I had no idea that the Duc de Montpensier and his brother Beaujolais had passed nine years in prison at the Fort St. Jean in Marseilles harbour; but it was so, and that explains the break-up of their constitutions and early deaths. The Duc de Montpensier died, I think, at Christchurch in Hampshire, and Louis Philippe printed when at Twickenham an account of his prison life. Both brothers were liberated at length, chiefly through the intercession of their mother; one of the conditions of their liberation being that Louis Philippe should go to America, which, as all know, he did. While there, he saw something of Washington. On one occasion he met the great man, dressed in the most irreproachable style of the English gentleman of the period, with white stockings, walking about in the rain before breakfast. ‘You walk early,

General,' he said. 'Yes,' replied Washington, 'I walk early because I sleep well; and I sleep well because I never write anything which can get me into the slightest trouble. Remember that, young man!'

"The illness of his brother Beaujolais led to the marriage of Louis Philippe. Beaujolais had been sent to Malta for his health, but the climate did not agree with him, and it was thought desirable that he should go to Sicily. Various political difficulties, however, came in the way, and to get rid of these Louis Philippe visited Palermo. There he met Marie Amélie, and obtained the permission of the Government for his brother's transfer to Sicily. The malady had, however, gone too far, and he died in Malta, while Louis Philippe returned to Palermo, and there married.

"It is worth noting that, in talking of the imprisonment of the young Orleans Princes, the Duke used the phrase: 'No member of my family ever emigrated.' Of course the word *family* was employed in a restricted sense, for soon afterwards he described his delight when Louis XVIII. took him in his arms as a child, and addressed him as '*Monsieur*' *comme membre de la famille*. The Duke spoke strongly of the essentially royal manner and bearing of the old King, as contrasted with that of his successor. Charles X. was *bon enfant*, but quite different. Louis XVIII. was the only person in whose presence Louis Philippe was not at his ease. Louis XVIII. sometimes joked with him a little roughly, as when he urged him to read a most violent satire against the Regent, quoting passages from it. He made up to some extent for this, however, by saying: 'After all, your ancestor was a respectable man.' 'The best testimony I can bear to his character,' said Louis XV. to me, 'is that I am alive'!

"The member of his family of whom the Duke had least good to tell was the Prince de Conti, who was also imprisoned in the Fort

St. Jean, and who amused his fellow prisoners by bringing to them one day ‘une très-triste nouvelle—nous ne sommes pas même citoyens ! J’ai reçu une lettre addressée tout simplement—Conti.’

“The Duke gave, too, a curious account, I forget on whose authority, of an interview between Dumourier and Louis XVIII. at Mittau, which began delightfully with learned talk of Silius Italicus, but ended less pleasantly, by Dumourier, angry at the offer of some appointment, which he considered below his dignity, saying: ‘There is something between us. It is Valmy.’

“Such are my chief recollections of a very memorable evening, which concluded by Acton’s saying to Mackenzie Wallace and me, after the others had gone: ‘Is it not a curious testimony to the interest and variety of the topics which have come up to-night, that in the middle of a great political crisis, we, being what and who we are, have not said one single word about it !’”

PART II

**BRIEF NOTICES OF ALL DECEASED
MEMBERS**

BRIEF NOTICES OF ALL DECEASED MEMBERS

REYNOLDS, SIR JOSHUA (1723-1792), went to London in 1740 to study under Hudson. He spent the next few years in painting partly there and partly in Devonshire, but went as the guest of Viscount Keppel to the Mediterranean and painted for a time at Port Mahon, whence in December 1749 he passed to Leghorn, Florence and Rome. In Rome he lived two years, then spent some months in Italian travel, settling eventually for the rest of his life in London, where he made the acquaintance of Dr. Johnson. In 1764 he founded The Club. He became first President of the Royal Academy, was knighted soon afterwards, and began to deliver on Jan. 2, 1769, his well-known Discourses. He continued for many years to be the most prosperous and successful of painters, but he had a slight paralytic attack in 1782, and his sight showed symptoms of failure seven years afterwards. He died February 23, 1792.

JOHNSON, SAMUEL (1709-1784), was son of Michael Johnson, bookseller at Lichfield. He was educated at Pembroke College, Oxford, but left the University 1729. After a residence of some years at Lichfield he settled in London. He published "London" May 1738, and in 1749 "The Vanity of Human Wishes." He brought out the first number of the *Rambler* 1750, and completed his dictionary 1755. He began the *Idler* 1758, and soon after wrote "Rasselas." He received a pension from the Crown 1762. He became an original member of The Club in 1764, and made in the same year the acquaintance of the Thrales. He issued in 1765 his edition of Shakespeare. He went with Boswell to Scotland in 1773. He became D.C.L. of Oxford 1775 and LL.D. of Dublin ten years earlier. He published his "Journey to the Hebrides" 1775. He issued the first four volumes

of his "Lives of the Poets" 1779 and the six others 1781. He died December 13, 1784.

BURKE, EDMUND (1729-1797). He published his "Vindication of Natural Society" 1756 and shortly afterwards his treatise on the "Sublime and Beautiful." In the same year he married Miss Nugent, started the "Annual Register" in 1759, went with single-speech Hamilton to Ireland, but returned in a year, and obtained a pension of £300 per annum, which he resigned in 1765. He became in 1764 an original member of The Club, and in the next year Private Secretary to Lord Rockingham. He was returned for Wendover, and made his maiden speech in January 1766. He published his "Observations on a late Publication on the Present State of the Nation" in reply to George Grenville 1769, and bought, about the same time, the estate of Gregories. His "Thoughts on the Cause of the present Discontents" appeared in 1770. He was elected for Bristol 1774, and made his speech on Conciliation 1775. He lost his seat for Bristol in 1780 and became later M.P. for Malton, Paymaster of the Forces and a Privy Councillor. He made his speech on the Nabob of Arcot's debts 1785, and finally embarked on the Impeachment of Hastings 1786. He published the "Reflections on the Revolution in France" 1790, and his "Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs" 1791. He retired from Parliament 1794, and published his "Letters on a Regicide Peace." He died on July 9, 1797.

NUGENT, CHRISTOPHER. The date of his birth is uncertain, but he was born in Ireland. He took the degree of M.D. in France, and practised at Bath. His daughter married Burke in 1757. He was a constant attendant at The Club, and a very popular member of it.

LANGTON, BENNET (1737-1801), was the son of George Langton by his wife Diana, daughter of Edmund Turner, of Stoke Rochford. He became a member of Trinity College, Oxford, and the intimate friend of Topham Beauclerk. They were very different men, but both owe their importance to the accident of their close connection with Johnson in their earlier life. Langton would appear to have been a fine Greek scholar, and in the famous conversation between Strichen and Banff, reported by Boswell, was suggested as

Professor of Greek in the University of St. Andrews. The aspiration of Johnson, "Sit anima mea cum Langtono!" would be his best epitaph.

BEAUCLERK, TOPHAM (1739-1780), was the only son of Lord Sidney Beauclerk, and a grandson of the first Duke of St. Albans. In 1744 his father died, and he succeeded to large estates. He became a member of Trinity College, Oxford, in 1757. He married in 1768 Lady Diana Spencer two days after she had been divorced from Lord St. John, and she is reported to have made him an excellent wife. Like his friend Langton he became acquainted with Johnson very early in life, a circumstance which accounts for his having been one of the original members of The Club. He appears to have been a pleasant man of the world with strong literary tastes, and accumulated a very large library.

GOLDSMITH, OLIVER (1728-1774), son of Charles Goldsmith, master of a school at Elphin, was born at Pallas in Longford. He obtained the degree of B.A. in 1749 at Trinity College, Dublin, and travelled widely on the Continent; but the details of his journeys are little known. He wrote much for the booksellers, and his "Citizen of the World" attracted a good deal of attention. Soon after he became a member of The Club he published "The Traveller," which was very highly praised by Johnson. His essays were collected in 1765. The "Vicar of Wakefield" appeared on March 27, 1766. The "Deserted Village" was published in 1770. "She Stoops to Conquer" was performed at Covent Garden in 1773. His last poem, "Retaliation," peculiarly interesting to The Club, was probably written in February 1774, but not published till after his death in April of that year.

CHAMIER, ANTHONY (1725-1780), of Huguenot descent, was the son of Daniel Chamier and Suzanne Mejanelle. Early in life he was on the Stock Exchange, but became (through the assistance of the family of his wife, Dorothy Wilson) employed in the Public Service. In 1772 he was raised to the post of Deputy-Secretary at War, was made Under-Secretary of State for the Southern Department in 1775, and in 1778 was returned for the Borough of Tamworth, for which he was re-elected just before he died on October 12, 1780. When

Johnson sketched his plan for the University of St. Andrews he proposed Chamier for the Chair of Commercial Politics.

HAWKINS, SIR JOHN (1719–1789), became a member of The Club soon after its foundation, thanks doubtless to the friendship of Johnson, who, however, had occasion to regret his kindness and described his *protégé* as a “most unclubable man.” Hawkins soon gave much offence to his colleagues, and ceased in consequence to attend the dinners of The Club. He was, however, not without merits, and wrote a book on the “History of Music,” which is still consulted. He was an active magistrate in Middlesex, and was knighted for the part he took in repressing riots at Brentford and in Moorfields in 1768 and 1769 respectively. He knew Horace Walpole, who obtained, through Sir Horace Mann, Italian books for him when he was writing on music. His “Life of Johnson” is of little value, and was soon superseded by Boswell’s.

DYER, SAMUEL (1725–1772), was the second member added by election to the eight original members of The Club. He was educated chiefly at Glasgow and at Leyden, with excellent results, for his colleagues, according to Dr. Percy, had so high an opinion of his knowledge as to appeal to him constantly, and his sentence was final. Towards the end of his life his affairs became much embarrassed, and some even have supposed that he ended by suicide. Burke, who was his intimate friend, described him as a man of profound erudition, whose sagacity and judgment were fully equal to the extent of his learning, adding to this panegyric the strongest praise of the “modest simplicity and sweetness of his manners.”

PERCY, THOMAS (1729–1811), was born at Bridgnorth and educated at Christ Church. He became in 1753 Vicar of Easton-Maudit in Northamptonshire, and began his literary career in 1761 by translating, from the Portuguese, a Chinese novel. He did a great deal of work of this kind, but is chiefly remembered by the publication in 1765 of his well-known “Reliques of Ancient English Poetry.” He became in 1778 Dean of Carlisle, and later Bishop of Dromore in Ireland. He held that position for nine-and-twenty years, and died on September 30, 1811. He was elected a member of The Club in 1765.

CHAMBERS, SIR ROBERT (1737-1803), was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and began at school his long intimacy with the two Scotts, afterwards Lord Eldon and Lord Stowell. He entered Lincoln College, Oxford, in 1754, but became a Fellow of University in 1761. He was elected at The Club 1765, having previously succeeded Blackstone as Vinerian Professor of Laws, and went out to India in 1774 as Judge of the Supreme Court, succeeding Impey, its chief, in 1789. He returned to England ten years later in broken health, died near Paris on May 9, 1803, and was buried in the Temple Church. His wife, the beautiful daughter of Wilton the sculptor, survived to 1839.

COLMAN, GEORGE, the elder of the two dramatists of that name (1732-1794), was born at Florence, where his father lived as Envoy to the Court of Tuscany. He was baptized in the Duomo of Florence in 1732. He was educated at Westminster and Christ Church and was called to the Bar, but left it to devote himself to dramatic literature after the death of his relative, Lord Bath. In 1765 he translated the Comedies of Terence. Somewhat later he joined several friends in the purchase of Covent Garden Theatre, which was not a fortunate step; but he continued for long years to write plays, many of them of considerable merit. He was elected a member of The Club in 1768, and was one of the pall-bearers at the funeral of Dr. Johnson, December 20, 1784.

CHARLEMONT, JAMES CAULFIELD, fourth Viscount and first Earl (1728-1799), was educated privately, then made a long tour, residing for a year in Turin, where he came to know Hume, and afterwards going as far as the Levant, the Greek Isles, and Egypt. He received his Earldom in 1763 in recognition of various political services, and above all for his prudence in the management of disturbances in the North of Ireland. He was elected a member of The Club in March 1773, and belonged also to the Dilettanti Society. He married in 1768 Miss Hickman, daughter of Robert Hickman of County Clare, and shortly after that, determined to live almost entirely at home. His history from that time till he died, just before the Union, merges in that of Ireland, and will be very differently judged, according to the views of his critics as to what was and what was not for the advantage of the country which he unquestionably desired to serve.

GARRICK, DAVID (1717-1779), born at Hereford, where his father, a Captain in the Army, was quartered. He was of Huguenot extraction, his grandfather, David de la Garrique, having fled from Bordeaux in 1685 and changed his name to Garric. His eldest son, Garrick's father, escaped as a child from France and came eventually to reside at Lichfield, where he married Miss Arabella Clough. Young Garrick was sent to learn the wine trade at Lisbon, but soon returned and became a pupil of Dr. Johnson at Edial. He went to London with Johnson and started a wine business with no great success. He had always shown much fondness for the stage, and, joining a troupe, made his first regular appearance at Ipswich. Rather later in the year he appeared as Richard III. at Goodman's Fields, and began that wonderful success which lasted for so many years, and made Johnson say that his death had "eclipsed the gaiety of nations." He married an Italian, Eva Marie Violette. His social gifts were very great. He wrote much in verse, more especially prologues and epilogues. He was successful as a stage manager as well as an actor, and left a considerable fortune. He died in 1779. His wife survived him for very many years, dying at ninety-eight in 1822. He was a member of The Club from March 1773 till his death.

JONES, SIR WILLIAM (1746-1794), youngest child of the mathematician William Jones, was educated at Harrow and at Oxford, becoming private tutor to Lord Althorp, brother of Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire. He superintended the education of his pupil, who was only seven years old, while keeping his terms at Oxford. In 1766 he became a Fellow of University College. In 1770 he translated from the Persian a Life of Nadir Shah, brought to England by Christian VII. of Denmark two years before. He wrote much on Oriental subjects in the years that immediately followed, and was elected at The Club along with Garrick in 1773. Finding that the study of Oriental literature, though it brought fame, did not bring fortune, he was called to the Bar in 1774 and soon showed that his powers as a jurist were remarkable. His essay on "Bailments" received the most unstinted praise from Mr. Justice Story. He married the eldest daughter of Dr. Shipley, another member of The Club, was knighted about the same time, and went out to India in April 1783. He distinguished himself at Calcutta very much as a Judge, even more as an Orientalist, and was the founder of Sanskrit study in Europe. He died, however, prematurely in the forty-eighth year of his age.

VESEY, AGMONDESHAM. Sat for various Irish seats, and was Accountant-General of Ireland. He became an Irish Privy Councillor in the Spring of 1776, and three years previously, on April 2, 1773, was elected a member of The Club chiefly through the friendship of Burke, who described him as "a man of gentle manners." His wife, whom he married before 1746, was very famous as a hostess. Her Blue-Stocking parties were given every second Tuesday when the members of The Club dined together and came on to her afterwards, first in Bolton Row, then in Clarges Street. Vesey died on August 11, 1785.

BOSWELL, JAMES (1740-1795), educated at the High School and at the University of Edinburgh. Lord Hailes had inspired him with a veneration for Johnson, and on May 16, 1763, he made the acquaintance of the man through whom he was to become famous. Soon after this Boswell was sent to study at Utrecht, and travelled a good deal on the Continent, visiting Corsica amongst other places, and coming to know Paoli. In 1768 appeared his account of Corsica, which ran through several editions. He was elected a member of The Club on April 30, 1773. It was in the same year that he went as Johnson's companion to Scotland. His cousin Margaret Montgomerie, who had become his wife four years before, remarked that though she had seen many a bear led by a man, she had never before seen a man led by a bear. In the year 1782 his father, Lord Auchinleck, died, and he had some hopes of entering Parliament. In 1786 he published the "Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides," and the "Life of Johnson" on May 16, 1791. He died in the Spring of 1795. His principal work was very successful when it first appeared; then came a period in which people thought more of its author's faults than of his merits, while now it seems the fashion to praise him too highly. Nothing truer has ever been said of him than by Peter Pindar:

"Triumphant thou through Time's vast gulf shall sail,
The pilot of our literary whale."

FOX, CHARLES JAMES (1749-1806), third son of Henry Fox, who later became Lord Holland, and Lady Caroline Georgina, daughter of the second Duke of Richmond. He was educated at Eton and at Hertford College, Oxford, spending also much time, in early life, upon the Continent. In March 1768, when not yet of age, he was returned for the Borough of

Midhurst, took his seat in the following November, and appears to have spoken first in March 1769 on a point of order. When just over twenty-one he entered Lord North's Administration as one of the Lords of the Admiralty. He was elected a member of The Club in February 1774. Although in office he behaved as a free lance in the House of Commons, and was very properly dismissed. At this period of his life, as well as much later, he gambled continually and lost huge sums of money. When the dispute with the American Colonies got very serious he acted with the Rockingham party, but continued to attend Parliament after its secession. During the Gordon riots he was one of a party of young men who kept guard over Lord Rockingham's house. On March 20, 1780, he made a speech of three hours in favour of relief to the Catholics. In 1780 he was returned for Westminster, and adopted the blue coat and buff waistcoat which some say is still commemorated on the cover of the *Edinburgh Review*. After the resignation of Lord North he became Foreign Secretary in Lord Rockingham's administration, and gave up play for a time. On Rockingham's death he advised the King to send for the Duke of Portland. The King sent, however, for Lord Shelburne. Fox and others thereupon resigned. Shortly afterwards he took office as Foreign Secretary with Lord North under the headship of the Duke of Portland. He was re-elected for Westminster, but the coalition was vehemently disapproved by the nation. His famous India Bill followed shortly. It was very unpopular, and on December 17, 1783, he and his colleagues were dismissed. Next came the long struggle with the King and Pitt, ended by the dissolution which crushed his party. Soon after the famous Westminster election, he went to live at St. Anne's Hill, the property of his mistress, whom he afterwards married. He proposed the impeachment of Hastings, and was one of the managers. In 1787 he went abroad, and was at Bologna when a messenger from the Duke of Portland found him. He hurried back to take part in the Regency debates, and expected to have high office in the government about to be formed, when the King was pronounced convalescent. When the French Revolution broke out he took so strong a part in favour of it as to alienate a large section of his party. It was in 1795 that he married his mistress, but he kept the fact of his having done so secret till 1802. For five years from 1797 he took little part in Parliament, and spent most of his time in reading at St. Anne's. His name was erased from the Privy Council in the May of 1798 on account of his proposing as

a toast "Our Sovereign—The People!" He approved of the Peace of Amiens, went abroad after it, and had at Paris several interviews with Napoleon, whom he pronounced to be "a young man considerably intoxicated with success." After the declaration of war he spoke strongly and well in favour of peace, although shortly before he had supported a warlike address. On the death of Pitt he again took office as Foreign Secretary in Grenville's administration known as that of "All the Talents." Very soon after this he was attacked by dropsy, and died in the Duke of Devonshire's villa at Chiswick on December 13, 1806.

BUNBURY, SIR THOMAS CHARLES, Bart., was for forty-three years M.P. for the county of Suffolk. He was the winner of the first Derby, and the first husband of Lady Sarah Lennox. He died March 30, 1821. He was elected a member of The Club in February 1774. He was succeeded in his baronetcy by Sir Henry Bunbury, who was entrusted with the duty of informing Napoleon that he would be sent to St. Helena.

FORDYCE, GEORGE (1736–1802), born at Aberdeen, studied there, at Edinburgh and at Leyden, became in 1759 a lecturer on medical science in London, and continued to teach that subject for thirty years. He was at first not very successful as a practitioner, but later had as much to do as he could manage. Perhaps no one in his day knew more of the medical sciences, and he was also well acquainted with chemistry and mineralogy. He wrote a very large number of treatises on digestion, on fevers, and other subjects connected with his favourite pursuits. He became a member of The Club in February 1774.

STEEVENS, GEORGE (1736–1800), son of the captain of an Indiaman, was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge. He deserves to be remembered as a very laborious student of Shakespeare, but was a man of violent and spiteful temper, who passed his life in a series of bitter controversies. It was through the friendship of Johnson that he was on March 4, 1774, elected a member of The Club. He died January 22, 1800.

GIBBON, EDWARD (1737–1794), son of Edward Gibbon by Judith, the daughter of James Porten, was born at Putney, April 27. His education was much

interrupted by bad health and other causes; but from very early days he read very widely, and entered as a Gentleman Commoner at Magdalen College, Oxford, on April 3, 1752, full of erudition and full of ignorance. Ere long he submitted to the Roman obedience, much to the horror of his family. It was a rare step in those days, and Bagehot, in a most amusing passage, says that "it would have created less excitement at Buriton if dear Edward had announced his intention of becoming a monkey." The writings of Bossuet went for much in his conversion, so that, as he himself says, "he fell by no ignoble hand." His father sent him to Lausanne, and placed him under M. Pavillard, a Calvinist pastor, who re-converted or *de-converted* him, for he might have been described in later life as an English diplomatist was in the next century by Pio Nono: "Non é buon Cattolico ma é pessimo Protestante." After returning to England he published in French his *Essai sur l'Etude de la Littérature*, and served long as an officer in the Hampshire Militia. In 1764 he transferred himself to Italy for a year, and conceived at Rome the idea of his great work. His father died in 1770, and in 1772 he went to live at 7 Bentinck Street. He was elected a member of The Club in 1774, and his beautiful hand appears on an early page of our Annals. He was returned about the same time for Liskeard. The first volume of his History was published in 1776. In 1779 he went to stay at Paris with his old love, Mademoiselle Curchod, who had become Madame Neckar. He was appointed, later in that year, one of the Lords of Trade. He never cared much for the House of Commons, and left England in 1783 to settle at Lausanne, where he led a happy life, and finished the "Decline and Fall" June 27, 1787. He came to England to stay with Lord Sheffield in 1793, and died in London, January 16, 1794. The six sketches of his Autobiography made by himself were edited and published by Mr. John Murray.

SMITH, ADAM (1723-1790), was born at Kirkcaldy on June 5, 1723. He was the son of a native of Aberdeen, who became a Writer to the Signet. He was educated at Glasgow, and obtained a Snell Exhibition to Balliol in 1740. He went to Oxford in that year, and stayed there till 1746. After he left Oxford he gave literary lectures, some of which were useful to Blair. He was elected to the Chair of Logic at Glasgow in 1751 and to the Chair of Moral Philosophy there in 1752. As Professor he took a very active part in College business. It is not known when his friendship with Hume began, but they were already in

correspondence in 1752. In 1759 he published his "Theory of Moral Sentiments." In 1764 he went abroad as travelling tutor to the Duke of Buccleuch, and came subsequently to know various important people in France. He returned to England in 1766, after the murder of the Duke of Buccleuch's younger brother. In 1775 he was elected a member of The Club, and in 1776 the "Wealth of Nations" was published. The book produced an immense effect in the higher regions of the political world. When Pitt met Adam Smith in Henry Dundas's house at Wimbledon the great statesman told him to be seated first, adding, "for we are all your scholars." In 1787 he was elected Lord Rector of Glasgow. In the Spring of 1790 his health was failing, and he died on July 17 of that year.

BARNARD, THOMAS, D.D. (1728-1806), was the eldest son of Dr. William Barnard, Bishop of Derry. He was educated at Westminster and at Cambridge, became Dean of Derry in 1769, Bishop of Killaloe in 1780, and was translated to Limerick in 1794. He was elected a member of The Club in December 1775, and has a place in Goldsmith's "Retaliation":

"Here lies the good Dean re-united to earth,
Who mixed reason with pleasure and wisdom with mirth."

He died in 1806 at Wimbledon in the house of his son, who married Lady Anne Lindsay, who wrote "Auld Robin Gray."

WARTON, JOSEPH (1722-1800), son of Thomas Warton, Professor of Poetry at Oxford. He was educated at Winchester and Oriel—neither he nor Collins the poet, who was one of his school friends, having succeeded in being elected to New College. He travelled abroad with the third Duke of Bolton, and after settling again in England worked hard at a translation of Virgil. In 1755 he was appointed an Under Master at Winchester, and in 1766 Head Master. In that capacity, however, he had little success, although he held his office for a long time. He was a man of very wide reading. In 1777 he was elected a member of The Club, and in the next year Garrick and Burke appeared to have stayed with him at Winchester. Gray thought not badly of his early odes, holding that he and Collins, if they could be united into one, would make "a considerable man," and much later in his life Cowper was "overwhelmed by his approbation." He was a good critic, and a leader in the revolution that took

place in judging poetry during the second half of the eighteenth century. After leaving Winchester, he retired to the living of Wickham in Hampshire, and devoted himself to literature, more especially to an edition of Pope's works, which had a high place until it was superseded in our own days.

SHERIDAN, RICHARD BRINSLEY (1751-1816), son of Thomas Sheridan, was born in Dublin, and was educated first there and then at Harrow, where he remained for six years. On April 13, 1773, he married Miss Linley. On January 17, 1775, *The Rivals* was first performed at Covent Garden. It was withdrawn and altered, but performed again, this time successfully, on June 28. *The Duenna* was given for the first time on November 21, 1775, and had an unprecedented success. Drury Lane was opened under Sheridan's management on September 21, 1776, and *The School for Scandal* was put on the stage next year. In March 1777 Sheridan was elected a member of The Club, and was returned for Stafford in 1780. In 1782 he was made Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs by Lord Rockingham, and later Secretary of the Treasury by the Duke of Portland. He took an active part against Warren Hastings, and his speech of February 7, 1787, which occupied five hours and forty minutes, appears to have been in every way one of the most remarkable ever delivered in Parliament. He was hardly less successful in his speech as one of the Managers in 1788. His wife died in 1792, and he re-married in 1795. He disapproved of interference with the internal government of France, but was quite ready to oppose the French when they began to propagate their principles by war. The Union with Ireland ran counter to all his ideas. He became a Privy Councillor and Treasurer of the Navy in the Ministry of "All the Talents." The destruction of Drury Lane in 1809 was a ruinous blow to him, and one from which he never recovered. All kinds of fictions have been circulated and believed about his later years and death, thanks largely to Moore. The first really valuable Life of him has been written in our own times by Mr. Fraser Rae.

OSSORY, THE EARL OF UPPER, was educated at Eton and Oxford, succeeded his father as an Irish peer in 1758, was elected M.P. for Bedfordshire, and in 1770 was made Lord-Lieutenant of that county. He was raised to the English peerage in 1794. His brother, Colonel, later General Fitzpatrick, the friend of

Fox, and a most distinguished member of the Whig party, died before him. He himself was elected a member of The Club in March 1777. He died at Ampthill in Bedfordshire on February 1, 1818.

MARLEY, THE RIGHT REV. RICHARD, held various important pieces of pre-ferment in the Irish Establishment, and was in 1787 consecrated Bishop of Waterford and Lismore. He enjoyed the reputation of being a very amiable and hospitable man rather than of being eminent as a scholar or theologian. He was elected a member of The Club in March 1777, and died July 2, 1802.

DUNNING, JOHN, first BARON ASHBURTON (1731-1783), son of John Dunning, an attorney of Ashburton, was born there on October 18, 1731. He went to the Bar, and when only thirty-four established a great reputation by his arguments against the legality of general warrants. A year or two afterwards he was made Solicitor-General, and returned to Parliament for Calne. In 1770 he resigned the Solicitor-Generalship on account of a speech which he had made about the prevailing discontents. He was re-elected for Calne in 1774, and continued strongly to oppose the Ministerial policy with regard to America. In 1777 he was elected a member of The Club. In 1780 he moved his celebrated resolution, "that the influence of the Crown has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished." He became Privy Councillor, was created Baron Ashburton, and was sworn as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in 1782. Lord Shelburne relied much on his advice, and said that he was so completely at the head of the Bar that none came up to him either in law or equity. He died at Exmouth on August 18, 1783, in the fifty-second year of his age.

BANKS, SIR JOSEPH (1743-1820), only son of William Banks, of Revesby Abbey, Lincolnshire, was educated at Harrow, Eton, and Christ Church. He early showed a passion for botany, and having inherited a good fortune was able to devote himself to it and other branches of natural science. He obtained, by the help of Lord Sandwich, permission to accompany Cook's first expedition in a ship called the *Endeavour*, fitted out by himself, and had various adventures before doubling Cape Horn and reaching Tahiti. Thence he went to New

Zealand, Australia, New Guinea, and Java, returning to England by the Cape of Good Hope. He had with him various artists and men of science, who helped to make the voyage a very fruitful one. In 1772 he went to Iceland and climbed Hecla. In 1778 he succeeded Sir John Pringle as President of the Royal Society. A revolt against him was led by Dr. Horsley in the Session of 1783, but it ended in a complete victory for the President. He married, in 1779, Dorothea, the daughter of Mr. Weston-Huguesen, was made a baronet in 1781, a K.C.B. in 1795, and was sworn of the Privy Council on March 29, 1797. He died at Spring Grove, Isleworth, on June 19, 1820, leaving the reputation of a respectable contributor to science, and of one of its most eminent and public-spirited patrons and supporters. He was elected a member of The Club in December 1778.

WINDHAM, WILLIAM (1750-1810), son of Colonel William Windham, who served in one of Maria Theresa's Hussar regiments, and sat long in Parliament. William was born at No. 6 Golden Square, Soho, was educated at Eton, at Glasgow, and at University College, Oxford. He became a member of The Club in 1778, and was one of the pall-bearers at Johnson's funeral. He was elected for Norwich in 1784, acted at first with the Opposition, and seconded Burke's motion on the state of the nation. He was re-elected for Norwich in 1790, but followed Burke, and became a strong advocate of repressive legislation. He was appointed Secretary of State for War with a seat in the Cabinet, and is said to be the person mainly responsible for the unfortunate Quibéron expedition in July 1795. He opposed the Peace of Amiens, thereby losing his seat for Norwich, but he was returned for St. Mawes, and eventually, after various electoral troubles, for Higham Ferrers. He became leader of the Grenville Party in the House of Commons, and accepted the office of Secretary of State for War, combined with the Colonies, in Lord Grenville's Administration. After he lost office in March 1807 he lived a great deal in the country, and spoke rarely. His last speech was made on May 11, 1810. In the May of that year he died from the shock of an operation, which was, perhaps, unnecessary. He was devoted to the classics, and is believed by some still to haunt the library of his old home at Felbrigg, taking down books, but, strange to say, always replacing them where they previously stood before the morning. "Let the credit rest with the relator!" as the Emperor Baber would have observed.

SCOTT, WILLIAM, later LORD STOWELL (1745-1836), was the eldest son of a coal-fitter in Newcastle. He was educated chiefly at University College, Oxford, and became a Fellow of that Society. After distinguishing himself at the University he went to the Bar, practised in the Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Courts with very great success, and obtained many lucrative offices. He went into Parliament, and eventually came to represent the University of Oxford, showing himself alike in the Commons and in the Lords—in which he took his seat in 1822—a steady enemy of almost all reforms. It is as a Judge that he deserves to be remembered, and his services to maritime and international law were of the very highest order. He married twice, and accumulated a great fortune in both personal and real property. He was elected a member of The Club in December 1778.

SPENCER, GEORGE JOHN, second EARL (1758-1834), brother of Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, was born at Wimbledon on September 1. He had Sir William Jones as his tutor when he was seven years old and went later to Harrow and to Trinity College, Cambridge. Having become a member of The Club just after leaving Cambridge in 1778, and dying in 1834, he remained one of our company 56 years. He was returned to Parliament in 1780 as member for Northampton, after two years' travel on the Continent. In 1783 he succeeded his father as Earl Spencer. He followed Burke in his views with regard to the French Revolution, and warmly supported the policy of Pitt. In 1794 he became Lord Privy Seal, was sent to Vienna as Ambassador Extraordinary, and was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty. *St. Vincent* and *Camperdown* were fought under his auspices, and Nelson was sent to win the Battle of the Nile. He was Home Secretary 1806-7. After that date he took less part in politics, but worked at county business, and interested himself much in literature and science. He was first President of the Roxburghe Club, for forty years a trustee of the British Museum, and devoted himself to making the Althorp Library, already famous, even more remarkable than it was before. His wife long remained one of the most prominent figures in London Society, and was the friend of an unusually large number of eminent men.

SHIPLEY, JONATHAN (1714-1788), was educated at St. John's College, Oxford, and at Christ Church. He was Chaplain-General in the campaign of Fontenoy;

became Bishop of Llandaff 1769, and was translated in the same year to St. Asaph. In a sermon preached 1770 before the House of Lords he avowed Whig doctrines, and his friendship with Franklin no doubt tended to make him a greater enemy to the American War. In 1779 he declared in favour of a repeal of all the laws against Protestant dissenters. In his charges of 1778 and 1782 he also put forward liberal views of many subjects. He was elected a member of The Club in 1780, and died in 1788. One of his daughters married Sir W. Jones, the Orientalist, while another became the mother of Julius and Augustus Hare.

ELIOT, EDWARD, later LORD ELIOT (1727-1804), eldest son of Richard Eliot, of Port Eliot, Cornwall, who married the natural daughter of James Craggs, Secretary of State. He travelled on the Continent along with Philip Stanhope under the Rev. Walter Harte, and paid, when in France, a visit to Montesquieu. He succeeded his father in 1748, and married in 1756 Catherine Elliston, a cousin of Gibbon's. Eliot had immense electoral influence, was himself member for the county of Cornwall, and returned seven borough members. It was he who put Philip Stanhope and Gibbon into Parliament. Eliot at first supported Lord North, but after 1781 became, as Gibbon says, deeply engaged in the measures of Opposition. He was elected a member of The Club in January 1832, and was created a Peer in 1784. The manor of Charlton in Kent came to him in 1765 through his connection with the Craggs family. He died at Port Eliot on February 17, 1804. His wife died six days after, and they were buried on the same day.

MALONE, EDMUND (1741-1812). His father, Richard Malone, was a member of the Irish House of Commons and later Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Edmund was educated at a school in Dublin, and graduated at Trinity College there. In 1763 he entered at the Inner Temple, but was later called to the Irish Bar. In 1777 he left Ireland and settled in London as a man of letters. In 1782 he became a member of The Club, and ten years before sat for his picture to Sir Joshua Reynolds, with whom as with Johnson he became very intimate. He read many of the proofs of "Boswell's Life" of the latter, and helped its author in a variety of ways. He was much with Burke at Beaconsfield, and visited Horace Walpole at Strawberry Hill. In 1797 his brother became Lord Sunderlin with remainder to him. From the time he settled in London

Malone gave very great attention to Shakespearean criticism and became a first-rate authority on that subject. In 1790 he published his edition of Shakespeare in eleven volumes. In 1796 he exposed the Ireland forgeries, having previously done the same by those of Chatterton. In 1800 appeared his elaborate edition of Dryden, and he went on working steadily till he died. He became the first Treasurer of The Club, and continued in office till his death. He collected a very important library, much of which is now in the Bodleian.

WARTON, THOMAS (1728-1790), son of the Professor of Poetry at Oxford, and younger brother of Dr. Joseph Warton, No. 26 in this list, was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, of which College he became a tutor. He was interested in archaeology, and fond of Gothic architecture, for which few then cared. He began to write verses early, and published a great deal, but nothing of much account till 1754, when his "Observations on the Faerie Queen of Spenser" appeared, and established his reputation as a critic. In 1757 he was elected to the Professorship which his father had held, and in 1762 was re-elected for a second period of five years. During that decade he chiefly occupied himself with Greek and Latin authors. In 1774 appeared the first volume of his "History of English Poetry," a second followed in 1778, and a third in 1781, but the fourth was never published. He was elected a member of The Club in 1782. In 1785 he became Camden Professor of History at Oxford, and soon afterwards Poet Laureate. In 1785 he also published an edition of "Milton's early Poems." In 1790 he had a paralytic stroke, which proved fatal. All his life he had been a College Don, and was buried in the Antechapel of Trinity. His "History of Poetry," combined with Percy's "Reliques," exercised a powerful influence in bringing about the Romantic movement in England, and indeed in Europe. Christopher North said truly of him, "The gods had made him poetical, but not a poet."

LUCAN, EARL OF, formerly SIR CHARLES BINGHAM (1735-1799), raised to the Peerage in 1776 as Baron Lucan of Castlebar, and made Earl of Lucan in 1795. He married in 1760 the daughter and co-heir of James Smyth and became in 1782 a member of The Club. She was an accomplished amateur artist, and was much praised by Horace Walpole.

BURKE, RICHARD (1758-1794), son of Edmund Burke, who believed him to have abilities of the highest order, and through his father's influence, no doubt,

he was elected a member of The Club in April 1782. No one seems to have shared the elder Burke's opinion of the young man. When his father left Parliament in 1794 he was elected for Malton, but died immediately afterwards.

HAMILTON, SIR WILLIAM (1730-1803), grandson of the third Duke of Hamilton and son of Lord Archibald Hamilton, Governor of Jamaica. He served in the Guards, and in 1758 married Miss Barlow, an heiress, who died in 1782. In 1764 he was appointed British Envoy to Naples, where, in addition to discharging his regular duties, he made a close study of Vesuvius, and collected antiquities on an immense scale, some of which he sold, and some of which he gave to the British Museum; others of them were bought by Mr. Hope, of Deepdene, &c. He became a member of The Club in 1784. In 1791 he married Emma Hart, afterwards so well known, and in the same year was sworn of the Privy Council. In 1800 he ceased to be Envoy at Naples, and, after a tour on the Continent with his wife and Nelson, arrived in England on April 22. He died in Piccadilly on April 6, 1803.

TEMPLE, HENRY, second VISCOUNT PALMERSTON (1739-1802), son of Henry Temple, who died before succeeding to the title. He was returned to Parliament in 1762 for East Looe, sat for that place till 1768, and subsequently represented a variety of other places until his death. He was for a time at the Board of Trade, was a Lord of the Admiralty and a Lord of the Treasury, but was chiefly conspicuous as a collector, traveller, and man of the world. He was elected at The Club in 1784. He married twice, and by his second wife, Miss Mee, had a large family, the eldest of whom was the statesman so famous in our own times. His signature in our Annals is so like that of his more distinguished son that it might readily be mistaken for it.

BURNETT, CHARLES, Mus. Doc. (1726-1814), was born at Shrewsbury. He received the rudiments of education at Chester, but soon returned to his native town and studied music, becoming organist at various places, amongst others at Lynn. He married in 1749 Miss Esther Sleepe, who died in 1761. In 1766 he married again, Mrs. Stephen Allen, a widow. He gave, in his leisure hours, a good deal of time to astronomy, and became ever more and more an authority on music. In 1784 he was elected a member of The Club, and his daughter

Fanny, the authoress of "Evelina," was made Keeper of the Robes a year or two afterwards. In 1806 Fox gave him a pension of £300 a year. In 1807 he had a paralytic stroke, but lived till 1814, when he died, and was buried in the cemetery of the Chelsea Hospital, in which he had rooms.

WARREN, DR. RICHARD (1731-1797), born at Cavendish in Suffolk, was the son of Archdeacon Warren, rector of that place. He studied at Cambridge, and distinguished himself both in classics and mathematics. He first thought of the Bar, but having become son-in-law to Peter Shaw, Physician in Ordinary to George II. and George III., determined to apply himself to medicine. Soon after he began to practise he was made Physician to the Princess Amelia, and succeeded his father-in-law as Physician to the King. He made a larger annual income than any of his brethren had ever been known to do in England. He was elected a member of The Club in December 1784.

MACARTNEY, GEORGE, later **EARL MACARTNEY** (1737-1806), was the son of George Macartney, of Lissanoure in Antrim. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, travelled for some time on the Continent, and was, by one of the strange freaks of patronage not uncommon in those days, sent as Envoy Extraordinary to St. Petersburg when only twenty-seven. Four years later he married a daughter of Lord Bute. He sat for a time for Cockermouth, but resigned that seat when he was elected for Antrim in the Irish House of Commons, becoming shortly after Chief Secretary for Ireland. In 1775 he was made Governor of some of the West Indian Islands, defended Grenada against the French, but was captured by them, though soon after exchanged. In 1781 he was made Governor of Madras, where he passed an agitated time, one of its sensational incidents being the arrest and sending home of Coote's successor, General Stuart, with whom Macartney had later a duel in Hyde Park, in which he was wounded. His conduct in his Government received the approval of the Court of Directors. He was elected a member of The Club in May 1786. He took his seat in the Irish House of Peers in 1788, and was created Earl Macartney in the Peerage of Ireland in 1792. In the same year he was sent as Ambassador Extraordinary to China. He returned home in 1794, was in 1795 entrusted with a confidential mission to Louis XVIII. at Verona, and became Baron Macartney in the British Peerage on his return home. Shortly afterwards he

was appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, but he resigned that post in 1798 on account of ill-health. He died of gout, from which he had long suffered, in May 1806.

COURTENAY, JOHN (1741-1816), son of William Courtenay by Lady Jane Stuart, second daughter of the Earl of Bute, was born in Ireland. He was returned for Tamworth in 1780, and three years afterwards became Surveyor-General of the Ordnance. He took a pretty active part in the House of Commons for many years, supported Wilberforce in his opposition to the slave trade, and sympathised with the French Revolution. He was elected a member of The Club in December 1788. He lost his seat for Tamworth in 1796, but was returned for Appleby and spoke in favour of reform of the House of Commons in 1797. In 1806 he was appointed a Commissioner of the Treasury. He was unseated in 1807, but returned again for Appleby in 1812. He accepted, however, the Chiltern Hundreds in the same year, and died in 1816. He was a voluminous author both in verse and prose; but produced little of much importance.

HINCHLIFFE, JOHN (1731-1794), son of a livery-stable keeper, was educated at Westminster School and Trinity, Cambridge, became an Assistant Master at Westminster, and later Head Master, but resigned that post on account of ill health. He made the acquaintance of the Duke of Grafton, who became his patron, presented him to the living of Greenwich, and got him made Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the King. Soon afterwards he became Master of Trinity, Cambridge, and Bishop of Peterborough. He was a frequent speaker in the House of Lords, and from 1776 onwards appears to have taken a sensible course in that Assembly on the American and other questions. The Government of the day, however, thought him too liberal in his views to be at the head of a College so important as Trinity, and he was asked to exchange its Mastership for the rich Deanery of Durham, which he did. He was elected a member of The Club in 1792, and died at Peterborough in 1794.

OSBORNE, FRANCIS (1751-1799), fifth DUKE OF LEEDS, son of the fourth Duke, was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, where he matriculated

as Marquess of Carmarthen in 1767. He was returned to Parliament in 1774 as Member for Eye, and sat later for various other places, but was called up to the House of Lords, on his father's Barony, as Baron Osborne of Kiveton. He spoke for the first time in the Upper House in October 1776, when he opposed Lord Rockingham's Amendment in favour of an inquiry into the American grievances. He was sworn of the Privy Council in 1777, and was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding of Yorkshire in 1778. Differing shortly afterwards with Lord North he resigned his office of Lord Chamberlain to the Queen and was dismissed from his Lord Lieutenancy. From this time he opposed the Government strongly, but when the second Rockingham Administration was formed in March 1782, he was restored to his Lord Lieutenancy, and the next year was nominated Ambassador at Paris, but owing to the change of Ministry did not proceed to his post. He became Foreign Secretary in Mr. Pitt's Administration in the end of 1783, and although very jealous of France supported the Commercial Treaty with that country in March 1787. In 1789 he succeeded his father as fifth Duke of Leeds. He resigned his position as Foreign Secretary in 1791, and became a member of The Club in 1792. He spoke for the last time in the House of Lords in May 1797, and expressed his opinion that Parliamentary Reform was a most dangerous remedy to resort to. He died at the comparative early age of forty-eight two years later.

DOUGLAS, JOHN (1721-1807), son of a merchant at Pittenweem in Fife. He was educated at Oxford, where he entered as a Commoner at St. Mary Hall in 1736, but two years afterwards was elected to a Warner Exhibition at Balliol. He then took orders, and was present, as a Chaplain to a Guard's regiment, at the Battle of Fontenoy, soon after which he resigned his Chaplaincy, and strange to say was elected a Snell Exhibitioner at Balliol. He became travelling tutor to Lord Pulteney, and was for many years steadily pushed in life by the Bath family. Ever an acute and extremely industrious controversialist he also edited, at the request of Lord Sandwich, the journals of Captain Cook. During the thirty years of his life he was exceedingly prosperous, becoming, amongst other things, a Trustee of the British Museum, Bishop of Carlisle, and Dean of Windsor. In 1791 he was translated to Salisbury. He was elected a member of The Club on May 22, 1792.

BLAGDEN, SIR CHARLES (1748-1820), was born April 17, 1748. He graduated M.D. at the age of 20 in the University of Edinburgh. He entered the Army as a Medical Officer and was Physician to the British Forces at Paris in 1814. He was the intimate friend of Cavendish, the chemist, and of Sir Joseph Banks. He became a member of The Club in 1794. He wrote many papers for *The Philosophical Transactions*, was Secretary of the Royal Society, travelled much on the Continent, and died on March 26, 1820, in the house of his friend Berthollet, the chemist, at Arcueil.

RENNELL, JAMES (1742-1830), was born at Chudleigh, Devon. He entered the Navy in 1756. Having been sent to the Indian Station he was engaged in the Siege of Pondicherry, but left the Navy and entered the East India Company's Marine, 1763. He lost all his property in a cyclone off Madras, but was soon afterwards employed by Mr. Palk, the Governor of Fort St. George, in operations against Madura. He was appointed Surveyor to the East India Company in 1764, made Surveyor-General and a Captain in the Army in 1767, and was desperately wounded in a struggle with fanatics or banditti. He married a daughter of Dr. Thackeray, Headmaster of Harrow, great-aunt of the novelist, and retired as a Major in 1776. He reached England in 1778, and devoted the rest of his life to Geography, publishing a very long series of works. He was elected a member of The Club in January 1795, published his "Geographical System of Herodotus" in 1800, and continued his useful labours to extreme old age, dying in 1830.

FARMER, RICHARD, D.D. (1735-1797), was the son of Richard Farmer, a prosperous maltster, and was born at Leicester. He was educated there and at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, of which he ultimately became Master. He had much merit as an Antiquary, but only published one book, "An Essay on the Learning of Shakespeare." He was a very strong Tory and much patronised by Mr. Pitt, who twice offered him a Bishopric. He was elected a member of The Club in 1795 but died two years afterwards, leaving a great reputation for eccentricity and good nature. It was said that he loved above all things old port, old clothes, and old books; also that there were three things which nobody could persuade him to do, namely, to rise in the morning, to go to bed at night, or to settle an account.

BATH, first MARQUESS OF, THOMAS THYNNE (1734-1796), better known as Lord Weymouth, was the son of the second Viscount Weymouth. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and abroad. As a youth he was so dissipated as to shock George II. On the accession of George III. he became a Lord of the Bedchamber, and in 1765, when on the point of flying from his creditors, was appointed Viceroy of Ireland, but never went thither. He was a good speaker, took an active part in the House of Lords, and in 1768 was appointed Secretary of State for the Northern Department. He sat up gaming at Brooks's, leaving most of his business to be managed by Wood, the under-secretary ; but nevertheless we are told gave great satisfaction to the King. In 1768 he was transferred to the Southern Department, and he continued to hold important offices from time to time until October 1779, when he resigned the Seals of the Northern and a month later those of the Southern Department, dissatisfied with his failure to effect a coalition and disliking the continuance of the war with America. In 1789 he was created Marquess of Bath, and on June 9, 1795, something more than a year before his death, he became a member of The Club.

NORTH, FREDERICK, fifth EARL OF GUILFORD (1766-1827), third son of the second Earl, was delicate as a child, and was chiefly educated abroad, much to his advantage. He was only a short time at Eton, and matriculated at Christ Church in 1782. At Oxford he became an exceptionally good Greek scholar. He then travelled in Spain, and after carefully studying the points at issue between the Greek and Roman Churches was received into the former at Corfu on January 23, 1791. In 1792 he became Member for Banbury, but vacated his seat on being appointed Comptroller of the Customs for the Port of London. In 1795 he was Secretary to Sir Gilbert Elliot in Corsica. In 1798 he was made Governor of Ceylon, or at least of so much of the country as we then possessed, and had, strange as it sounds now, a war with Kandy, in which he was not always successful. He returned to Europe in 1805, travelled much on the Continent, and became eventually an active Philhellene, founding, or at least projecting, a Greek University, which was eventually established by Sir Frederick Adam at Corfu, Lord Guilford—as he had by this time become—being Chancellor. He lived much there, spent on it large sums of money, and seems to have become somewhat eccentric. In 1827 the state of his health sent him

back to England, and he died in the October of that year in London, after having received the Communion, according to the Greek rite, from the hands of the chaplain of the Russian Embassy. He became a member of The Club in 1797.

CANNING, GEORGE (1770–1827), was born in London, and was the son of George Canning, eldest son of Stratford Canning, of Garvagh, in Ireland. His father died in 1771 after marrying in 1768 Mary Ann Costello, a young lady of great beauty and no fortune. When George Canning, the younger, was eight years old his uncle, a banker and father of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, took charge of his education and sent him eventually to Eton, where he was extremely distinguished as he was later at Oxford. His uncle was a Whig, and his nephew meeting at his house many distinguished persons of that way of thinking, adopted the same views; but, like so many others, was driven into the opposite camp by the French Revolution. In 1794 he was returned for Newport as a supporter of Mr. Pitt, and was made Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in 1796, remaining in that position till 1801. He was the chief power in the “Anti-Jacobin” from 1799 to 1801. It was in the first of these two years that he became a member of The Club. In 1800 he married a lady with a large fortune, and retired when Pitt resigned on the Roman Catholic question. From that date to the end of his life his history is a chapter of that of England, which it is impossible to epitomise satisfactorily. The most important portion extended from the time—of which there is an interesting record in the *Annals of The Club*—when he accepted the Governor-Generalship of India, and his plans of going to the East were overthrown by the suicide of Castlereagh. It is during this period that his relatively liberal sympathies in Foreign Affairs obtained for him so much admiration from the Liberal Party abroad—Heine even going so far as to write of the “God-like Canning.” On April 10, 1827, he received the commands of the King to form a new Administration, which, though abandoned by the Duke of Wellington, Eldon, and others, he succeeded in doing by an alliance with the Whigs, but after exacting a pledge from those of his colleagues who held Whig views not to raise the question of Parliamentary Reform nor the Repeal of the Test Act. His course, however, was near its end. He was bitterly attacked by his former friends and others in the Session of 1827, and he died on Wednesday, August 8, in the very room in which Fox had died twenty-one years before.

MARSDEN, WILLIAM (1754-1836), was born at Verval, in Ireland, the son of John Marsden. His family is said to have been of Derbyshire origin. He was educated at Dublin, but went out in the East India Company's service to Bencoolen in Sumatra in May 1771. He remained in that island for eight years, and showed much ability as a linguist. In 1785 he and his brother, who had also returned from Sumatra, founded an East Indian agency business in London; but ere long Marsden was made Second, then First, Secretary to the Admiralty with the salary of £4000 a year. He left office in 1807 and received a pension of £1500 a year, which he gave up in 1831. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1783, became one of its Vice-Presidents, and was extremely intimate with Sir Joseph Banks. He was elected a member of The Club in 1799. He wrote *inter alia* the "History of Sumatra," a "Dictionary and Grammar of the Malay Language," and "Numismata Orientalia" (being a description of his collection of Oriental coins) made his fame as a numismatist. His collection is now in the British Museum, to which he presented it in 1834. He married Elizabeth, the daughter of his friend Sir Charles Wilkins, in 1807. After his death she married another great numismatist, and also a member of The Club, Colonel Leake.

FRERE, JOHN HOOKHAM (1769-1846), eldest son of John Frere, of Roydon Hall, was born in London. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, becoming at the first-named place, along with his friend Canning, a founder of the "Microcosm." His College at Cambridge was Caius, of which he was elected a Fellow. After leaving the University he was returned for the Borough of West Looe, and remained in Parliament till 1802. He took an active part in the "Anti-Jacobin," and in 1799 he succeeded Canning as Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In 1800 he was sent as Envoy to Lisbon, and in 1804 to Madrid, whence he was recalled, but his conduct was approved by the Government. He received a pension, and in 1805 was sworn of the Privy Council. In 1808 he was again sent to Spain, but superseded in 1809 by the Marquess of Wellesley. At a later date he refused the Embassy to St. Petersburg, and twice declined a peerage. In 1812 he married, and during the rest of his life gave himself chiefly to literature. In 1818 he went to Malta for his wife's health. She died there in 1831, but he continued to live in the island till his death. His "Whistlecraft" was much admired by Byron, and imitated by him in

“Beppo.” The admirable translations from Aristophanes and other works by him were published in two volumes by his nephew, Sir Henry Bartle-Frere. He was elected a member of The Club, about a year after his friend Canning, in February 1800.

GRENVILLE, THOMAS (1755–1846), son of George Grenville, by Elizabeth the daughter of Sir William Wyndham. He was educated at Christ Church, became an Ensign in the Coldstream Guards and a Lieutenant in the 80th Regiment. He was driven to resign these appointments, and made a speech in the House of Commons, which he had entered in 1780, detailing the reasons why he had done so, which was thought very damaging to the Government. He became closely connected with Fox, who, it is said, would, if the India Bill had passed, have appointed him Governor-General. He supported the Coalition Government. He lost his seat in 1784, but was returned again in 1790 for Aldborough, and gave a general support to Pitt. He was sent on temporary missions both to Vienna and to Berlin, having the worst luck on his way to the latter city, for the first ship he sailed in was driven back by ice and his second was wrecked. He became President of the Board of Control in his brother’s Government, and later First Lord of the Admiralty. After the Grenville Administration fell he hardly took any part in affairs, though he did not leave the House till 1818. From that date onwards he devoted himself chiefly to his books and to forming the splendid library which he later gave to the nation. He became a member of The Club in 1800, and did not die till 1846, so that his tenure was one of the longest in our records.

VINCENT, WILLIAM (1739–1815), was born in London, the son of a packer and Portugal merchant. He was educated at Westminster and Trinity College, Cambridge, becoming later an Under-master and eventually Head-master of his old school. In 1801 he was made a Canon of Westminster by Pitt, and in 1802 received the Deanery from Addington. He did some good service in repairing the fabric of the Abbey, but made his fame chiefly by his learned works on Ancient Geography. In 1800 he became a member of The Club, and in 1807 published his “Commerce and Navigation of the Ancients in the Indian Ocean.” Sir Clements Markham, the present head of the Royal Geographical Society, has said that “next to Rennell, and beyond him in some respects, Vincent was the greatest comparative geographer of his time.”

LOCK, or LOCKE, WILLIAM (1767-1847), was the son of William Lock, or Locke, famous in his day as a connoisseur. His son was an amateur artist. He sold Norbury in 1819 and lived latterly much in London and Paris. He became a member of The Club on June 10, 1800.

ELLIS, GEORGE (1753-1815), posthumous son of George Ellis, of Grenada, West Indies. He was one of the contributors to the "Rolliad." He accompanied Sir James Harris, later Lord Malmesbury, to The Hague in 1784 and afterwards wrote a "History of the Dutch Revolution of 1785-7." In 1790 he published "Specimens of the Early English Poets." He entered Parliament in 1796 as junior member for Seaford, but never spoke in the House and did not stand again. He went with Lord Malmesbury to the Lille Conference in 1797, and on his return to England was introduced to Pitt. His connection with the "Rolliad" was condoned by his new friends and he took an active part in founding the "Anti-Jacobin." Sir Walter Scott said that he was the best converser he ever knew and dedicated to him the fifth Canto of *Marmion*. He was elected a member of The Club on March 11, 1801.

ELLIOT, SIR GILBERT, first EARL OF MINTO (1751-1814), eldest son of Sir Gilbert Elliot, third Baronet of Minto, was educated first under a private tutor, and later at the Pension Militaire in Fontainebleau, where he had Hume, then in Paris, for his guardian and Mirabeau for his schoolfellow. He spent the winters of 1766 and 1767 at the University of Edinburgh and went in 1768 to Christ Church. Part of 1770 he spent in Paris (where he became known to Madame du Deffand) and part of 1773 on the Rhine. In 1774 he was called to the English Bar and was returned in 1776 for Morpeth. He first supported the Government in the American War, but later passed over to the Opposition, seeing the hopelessness of the struggle. After this his health broke down for a time and he had to go to Nice. He recovered, returned to England, and entertained Mirabeau at Minto. He was concerned, along with Burke, in the unfortunate proceedings to which his friend had committed himself against Impey. When it was determined to assume the Protectorate of Corsica he became for a time Viceroy there. He made Pozzo di Borgo President of the Council of State, thereby alienating Paoli, who intrigued against him and was by him expelled from the island. In 1796 Elliot was directed by his Government

to leave Corsica. In 1798 he was raised to the Peerage as Baron Minto of Minto and sent to Vienna in 1800 as Envoy Extraordinary. He became a Member of The Club on December 7, 1802. In 1806 he received the Office of President of the Board of Control and was soon after appointed Governor-General. In India he did much for education, restrained unwise missionary zeal, sent Malcolm on a mission to Persia, Metcalfe to Lahore, and Elphinstone to Cabul, suppressed dacoits in Lower Bengal and pirates in the Persian Gulf took Bourbon and Mauritius from France, and annexed Java. In 1803 he was succeeded by Lord Moira and was created Viscount Melgund and Earl of Minto. He reached England in May 1814, but his health, which had been for some time feeble, broke wholly down after he landed. He died at Stevenage while on his way to Minto at the comparatively early age of 63, having contrived to concentrate in his life about as much that was interesting as any of his contemporaries in any country.

LAURENCE, DR. FRENCH (1757-1809), eldest son of Richard Laurence, watchmaker at Bath, was educated at Winchester and Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He devoted himself to Civil Law and became a member of the College of Advocates on November 3, 1788. He contributed to the "Rolliad," made himself very useful to Burke in preparing the preliminary case against Warren Hastings, and was retained as Counsel by the Managers of the Impeachment. He became Regius Professor of Civil Law at Oxford in 1796 and entered Parliament as Member for Peterborough in the same year. He was elected a member of The Club in December 1802. He never married, and died suddenly while on a visit to one of his brothers at Eltham, leaving a reputation as a lawyer of great ability and as one of the firmest among the friends and followers of Burke.

GRANT, SIR WILLIAM (1752-1832), was born at Elchies on the banks of the Spey, son of a small farmer. He was educated at Elgin, at King's College, Aberdeen, and at Leyden. He was called to the Bar in 1774, and the next year sailed for Canada where he remained some years. He returned to England and had an interview with Pitt, by whom he was induced to enter Parliament, where he had as great success as ever fell to the lot of a lawyer. From 1796 to 1812 he was Member for Banffshire. He became eventually Master of the Rolls and

had at least as much success as a Judge as he had in Parliament. Our late colleague, Lord Coleridge, described him in conversation as about the greatest of all English judges. He became a member of The Club in 1803. In 1809 he was elected Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen. He died unmarried in 1832 aged 79.

STAUNTON, SIR GEORGE THOMAS (1781-1859), was born near Salisbury in 1781 and was the only surviving son of Sir George Leonard Staunton who was sent to China with Lord Macartney. He passed a very large part of his life there, and having begun Chinese even before he embarked for the East became one of the best authorities on Chinese matters. In 1816 he was sent with Lord Amherst and Sir Henry Ellis as King's Commissioner to Peking. After his return to Europe he sat for many years in the House of Commons, was one of the founders of the Royal Asiatic Society and wrote very extensively on China. He became a member of The Club in 1803 and only died in 1859.

HORSLEY, SAMUEL (1733-1806), was the son of John Horsley by his first wife, the daughter of William Hamilton, D.D., Principal of the University of Edinburgh. He was born close to St. Martin-in-the-Fields where his father was lecturer. He received his early education from his father and then at Trinity Hall, Cambridge. He took orders and became Curate at Newington Butts, succeeding his father as Rector of that place. Ere long he was elected a member of the Royal Society and in 1773 one of its Secretaries. About ten years later he took a prominent part in an unsuccessful revolt against Sir Joseph Banks at the Royal Society. Meantime he obtained much ecclesiastical preferment, and was at length raised to the Bishopric of St. David's in 1778. In 1793 he was translated to Rochester, holding that See with the Deanery of Westminster. In 1802 he was translated to St. Asaph. He became a member of The Club on March 20, 1804, rather more than two years before his death at Brighton. He travelled in his numerous works over many fields of thought—mathematics, astronomy, controversial theology, philology, and politics.

WILKINS, SIR CHARLES (1749?-1836), born at Frome, in Somerset, was the son of Walter Wilkins of that town. He went to Bengal in 1770, as a Writer, and began about 1778, fired by the example of Mr. Halhed, to study Sanskrit.

About the same time he took the leading part in establishing in Bengal a printing-press for Oriental languages. He left India on account of his health in 1786, but re-entered the Service of the East India Company in London as librarian, and later became Examiner and Visitor of Haileybury. He was made a D.C.L. of Oxford in 1805 and was elected next year a member of The Club. He was Knighted in 1833 and died in 1836.

DRUMMOND, SIR WILLIAM (1770 ?–1828), is believed to have been educated at Christ Church, and published whilst still a young man a “Review of the Governments of Sparta and Athens.” In 1795 he entered Parliament in the Tory interest and sat there till 1801; but in that year he was sent as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Naples and sworn of the Privy Council. In 1803 he went as Ambassador to Constantinople. In 1806 he was again in Naples, but retired from the Service in 1809. He published later in life a variety of books, and printed for private circulation a theological treatise called “*Œdipus Iudaicus*.” He was elected a member of The Club in 1806. He lived chiefly abroad in later life and died in Rome.

HALFORD, SIR HENRY (1766–1844), second son of Dr. James Vaughan, a physician of Leicester. After studying in Edinburgh he settled in London, was elected Physician to the Middlesex Hospital in 1793, and made Physician Extraordinary to the King. In March 1795 he married the third daughter of Lord St. John. By 1800 his practice had very largely increased, and it became eventually the largest in London. Some time after he inherited a large fortune. He was elected a member of The Club in May 1806, was made a Baronet in 1809, became President of the College of Physicians in 1820, and remained in that position till his death. He wrote little, but amongst other things a book of English and Latin verse entitled “*Nugae Metricæ*.”

ENGLEFIELD, SIR HENRY CHARLES (1752–1822), was the eldest son of Sir Henry Englefield, and succeeded his father in the Baronetcy in 1780, but was never married. He became a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1779 and was for a time its President. He joined the Dilettanti Society in 1781, and was for fourteen years its Secretary. He became a member of The Club in March 1808, and succeeded Mr. Malone as its Treasurer, but was obliged to resign his

office on account of the failure of his sight. He wrote much on Antiquarian subjects, and made a choice collection of vases, which were drawn, engraved, and published in 1820. A second edition appeared in 1848. He was also much interested in Science, and made various communications on Astronomical and other subjects to the Royal Society and to the Linnean Society, of both of which he was a member. He published in 1816 an elaborate work on the "Isle of Wight," with illustrations of its natural beauties, antiquities, and geological phenomena, and a similar work on "Southampton" in 1801. He died at his house in Tilney Street, and was buried in the church of Englefield, near Reading.

HOLLAND, LORD (1773-1840), HENRY RICHARD VASSALL Fox, son of Stephen, the second Lord Holland, by Lady Mary Fitzpatrick, daughter of John, Earl of Upper Ossory, was born in Wiltshire on November 21, and was brought up chiefly by his uncle Charles. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, visited Paris in 1791, travelled in Denmark and Prussia in 1792, in Spain and Italy in 1793 and 1794. He took his seat in the House of Lords in October 1796, and made his maiden speech in January 1798 on the Assessed Taxes Bill. Ere long he became the recognised exponent of his uncle's policy in the House of Lords. In 1800 he paid a visit to North Germany with a passport obtained through Talleyrand, whose acquaintance he had made in 1791. After the Peace of Amiens he and his wife went together to Paris, and were presented to the First Consul. Thence they passed to Spain, where they remained for several years. In 1805 they returned to England, and Lord Holland again began to take an active part in the House of Lords. In August 1806 he was sworn of the Privy Council, and entered the Cabinet of All the Talents as Lord Privy Seal on October 15. He became a member of The Club on May 3, 1808. In the same year he went with Sir David Baird to Corunna and made a long tour in Spain, returning to England in 1809. He became again very active politically, but was once more on his travels in 1814, and visited Murat at Naples. When the Whigs came back to power he became Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in Lord Grey's Administration, then served under Lord Melbourne in his first and second Governments, remaining in harness till he died. He was a good classical scholar and well acquainted with modern languages, more especially with Spanish, from which he translated a great deal. He wrote much that was more or less valuable in his own day, but his most important contribution

to literature was his "Memoirs of the Whig Party during my Time," edited by his son in 1852.

GORDON, GEORGE HAMILTON, fourth EARL OF ABERDEEN (1784-1860), was the eldest son of George Gordon, Lord Haddo, by the sister of Sir David Baird, and was born in Edinburgh. His father and mother died early, but he grew up under the guardianship of Pitt and Lord Melville. He went to Harrow at ten, succeeded his grandfather in the Scotch Earldom of Aberdeen in 1801, travelled widely on the Continent, especially in Greece, founded the Athenian Society, matriculated as a nobleman at St. John's, Cambridge, in 1804, and graduated M.A. in the same year. In 1806 he was elected a Scotch Representative Peer, took his seat on the Tory side of the House, and was invested with the Order of the Thistle in 1808. He was elected a member of The Club in May of that year and became President of the Society of Antiquaries in 1812. He was the British representative at the signature of the Treaty of Alliance with Austria at Töplitz, rode over the Field of Leipzig with Humboldt, was made a British Peer in 1814, and sworn of the Privy Council in the same year. For some time after the Fall of Napoleon he lived at Haddo in Aberdeenshire, and devoted himself to the improvement of his estates. In 1828 he became Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in the Duke of Wellington's Cabinet, and exchanged that office for the Foreign Secretaryship in the room of Lord Dudley. From that date onwards he played a most important part in English and European politics, gaining that reputation for *mitis sapientia* which the publication of his letters, hitherto only privately printed, will most assuredly confirm. The late Duke of Argyll, the last of our colleagues who belonged to his famous Administration, died in 1900. Lord Aberdeen died in London on December 14, 1860. A brief and interesting account of him was published some years ago by his son Lord Stanmore.

HATCHETT CHARLES (1765?-1847), was the son of John Hatchett, coach-builder, of Long Acre. He devoted himself to Science, became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1797, wrote many papers on Chemistry in the *Philosophical Transactions* and *Nicholson's Journal*, besides treatises on the Spikenard of the Ancients, on Sulphurets of Iron and other scientific subjects. He was elected a member of The Club on February 21, 1809, and became its Treasurer after the

death of Dr. Burney in 1814, holding that office till 1841 when he resigned, and was succeeded by the Rev. H. H. Milman, later Dean of St. Paul's.

VAUGHAN, SIR CHARLES RICHARD (1774-1849), son of James Vaughan, physician in Leicester and brother of Sir Henry Halford, was educated at Rugby and at Merton, becoming in 1798 a Fellow of All Souls. He was elected Radcliffe Travelling Fellow in 1800 and spent the next three years in Germany, France, and Spain. Later he visited Constantinople and travelled from Aleppo to Bagdad. Thence he went to Persia and fell ill near the Caspian, sailed for the Volga and was caught in the ice, but after a long delay on an island, reached Astrakhan. In 1809 he was appointed Private Secretary to Lord Bathurst, then Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He became a member of The Club in March 1809. In 1810 he was appointed Secretary of Legation in Spain. In 1820 he was sent as Secretary of Embassy to Paris. In 1823 he became Minister in Switzerland, and in 1825 was promoted to be Envoy Extraordinary to the United States. In the same year he was sworn of the Privy Council. He remained in America for about ten years, travelling very widely over the States. In 1835 he returned to Europe and was despatched on a special mission to Constantinople. Learning, however, at Malta that he was not to proceed with his Mission, he went to Venice and travelled home across the Continent to England. He made, at a later period, a variety of other journeys, keeping always a minute itinerary, and died at his house in Hertford Street, Mayfair, on June 15, 1849.

DAVY, SIR HUMPHRY (1778-1829), was born at Penzance, and was the son of a wood-carver, who had some means of his own and practised his art rather for amusement than profit. His son said in later years with reference to his education : " I consider it fortunate I was left much to myself as a child ; what I am I made myself." Davies Gilbert saw Davy by chance swinging on a gate, was interested by his talk, offered him the use of his library, and helped him in various ways. Later Gilbert recommended him for the post of Assistant in the Laboratory of the " Pneumatic Institution " in Bristol. Up to this time he had been studying medicine, but soon found that his work in the laboratory was sufficient to occupy all his time. In 1799 the first volume of the " West Country Collections " was issued, half of it consisting of Essays by Davy. From this time his reputation steadily increased, and in 1801 he became attached to

the Royal Institution in Albemarle Street. In 1805 he became Director of the Laboratory there, and it was the centre whence radiated the knowledge of the discoveries which made him famous. He became a member of The Club on March 21, 1809. Davy married in 1812 Mrs. Apreece, the daughter of Mr. Kerr, of Kelso, a lady who, after the death of her first husband, had lived much in Edinburgh, and had seen a great deal of society there. In 1815 he invented the Safety Lamp, the best known of all his contributions to applied science. In 1820 he succeeded Sir Joseph Banks as President of the Royal Society. During the next few years his health began to decline. In 1826 he had an apoplectic attack which led to partial paralysis, and on February 6, 1829, he wrote to a friend from Rome: "I am here wearing away the winter, a ruin among ruins." Quite near the end of his life he wrote "Consolations in Travel; or, the Last Days of a Philosopher." He died at Geneva on May 29, 1829.

BURNEY, THE REV. DR. CHARLES (1757-1817), was the son of Charles Burney, the Historian of Music and brother of the authoress of "Evelina." He was educated at Charterhouse, at Cambridge, and at King's College, Aberdeen. Soon after 1782 he joined Dr. Rose, the translator of "Sallust," in his school at Chiswick, married his daughter, and ere long established a school of his own at Hammersmith. Later he took orders and was made Chaplain to the King. He first became known as a classical critic in 1783 by writing articles in the *Monthly Review*, in the foundation of which his father-in-law had been concerned. He then became editor of the *London Magazine* and wrote an article which attracted the notice of Hermann. From that time forward he published many works on classical subjects, and enjoyed for a time the reputation of being, with Parr and Porson, one of the three representatives of English scholarship. He became a member of The Club in 1810. The later years of his life were spent chiefly in collecting a great classical library, which was bought for the nation for £13,500 and deposited in the British Museum. When Sir Charles Englefield resigned the office of Treasurer on account of the state of his sight, Dr. Charles Burney was elected by The Club to be his successor, and he continued to be Treasurer till his death, which took place on December 28, 1817.

GELL, SIR WILLIAM (1777-1836), younger son of William Gell, of Hopton, in Derbyshire, was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge. became a Fellow of

Emmanuel, and graduated B.A. 1798. In 1801 he visited the Troad and determined, to his own satisfaction, that the site of Homer's Troy was at Bournabashi. He was knighted in 1803, and from 1804 onwards travelled extensively in Greece and made a study of that country in various aspects. He became a member of The Club on June 4, 1811. In 1823 he wrote: "I was once very enthusiastic in the cause of Greece; it is only by knowing well that nation that my opinion is changed." In 1814 he went with Princess (afterwards Queen) Caroline to Italy as one of her Chamberlains, and from 1820 onward made his residence in that country, sometimes at Rome, sometimes at Naples. He was Sir Walter Scott's cicerone in and around the latter city, and they dined together at a large table spread in the Forum of Pompeii on February 9, 1832. He suffered greatly from gout and rheumatism in his later life, but, in spite of his troubles, did much good work, publishing amongst other things two separate works on Pompeii under the title of "Pompeiana, the Topography of Rome and its Vicinity," &c. &c. He was the "resident plenipotentiary" of the Dilettanti Society in Italy, wrote for and was helped by it in his researches. He died on February 4, 1836, and was buried in the English cemetery at Naples. His original drawings made during his travels were left to Keppel Craven, and by him given in 1852 to the British Museum.

ELLIOT, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM (—October 26, 1818), was a distant connection of the Minto family, and was very intimate with them. He had been at one time Secretary to the Irish Government, and was a member of the Irish Privy Council. From his extreme pallor he was known in Dublin as the Castle Spectre. He was a member of Brooks's, and lived much with the Heads of the Whig party. He became a member of The Club on March 2, 1813.

HEBER, RICHARD (1773–1833), eldest son of Reginald Heber, of Hodnet, in Shropshire, who, by a second marriage, became the father of Bishop Heber. He was educated at Brasenose, and took his B.A. degree in 1796. Already in 1792 he had published an edition of "Silius Italicus." In later life he became famous as the most magnificent of book-collectors, and was the intimate friend of Sir Walter Scott, who dedicated to him the Sixth Canto of "Marmion." He was returned as Member for the University of Oxford in 1821, and in 1824 was one of the founders of the Athenæum Club. When he died he had eight

houses full of books, two in London, one at Hodnet, one at Oxford, others at Paris, Brussels, Antwerp, and Ghent, to say nothing of smaller hoards. He became a member of The Club on March 2, 1813.

PHILLIPS, THOMAS (1770-1845), born at Dudley, in Warwickshire, was encouraged by his family to become an artist, and went to London in 1790 with an introduction to Benjamin West. After some years he discovered that he would succeed better in portraits than in creative subjects, and began early in the nineteenth century to have many sitters. He became in 1804 an Associate of the Royal Academy, and a Royal Academician in 1808. He painted during his long life a great number of persons of distinction, such as Sir Joseph Banks, Lord Byron, Sir Francis Chantrey, Crabbe, Sir Walter Scott, Southey, Campbell, Coleridge, Hallam, Mrs. Somerville, Dean Buckland, Sir Humphry Davy, Samuel Rogers, Dr. Arnold, and Faraday. He even painted a head of Napoleon in 1802, not from actual sittings, but with the assistance of the Empress Josephine. He was elected a member of The Club on June 7, 1814.

MACKINTOSH, SIR JAMES (1765-1832), was born at Aldourie, on the banks of Loch Ness, and was the son of Captain John Mackintosh, of Kellachie. He was educated at King's College, Aberdeen. Later he studied medicine in Edinburgh, but transferred himself to London and resolved to go to the Bar. In 1791 he wrote "Vindiciae Gallicae," in reply to Burke's "Reflections on the French Revolution." Five years later a review by him of Burke's "Thoughts on a Regicide Peace," showed that he had changed his early opinions, and ere long he visited Burke at Beaconsfield. In the beginning of 1800 he "utterly abhorred and adjured" his early views with regard to the Revolution. His first wife died in 1797, and next year he married Miss Allen, daughter of Mr. John Allen, of Cressidy, in Pembrokeshire. In 1798 he published his "Introductory Discourse," to the Lectures which he projected on the "Law of Nature and Nations." These were delivered in Lincoln's Inn Hall and were attended by many distinguished persons. In 1803 he defended Peltier for a libel inciting to murder the First Consul. In the same year he accepted the Recordership of Bombay and remained there till 1811. His very interesting diary, not so well known as it should be, gives an account of this period of his life. He returned to England in April 1812, and was immediately offered a seat in Parliament by his old

friend Percival, who was murdered before receiving the answer in which the offer was declined. He was elected for Nairn in the Whig interest in 1813. He became a member of The Club soon after his return from India on July 19, 1814. In February 1818 he was made Professor of Law and General Politics at Haileybury. About this time he wrote much and was an important member of the Society of Holland House. His wife died in 1830 while on a visit to her sister Madame Sismondi, near Geneva. When his party came into power he was for a short time a Commissioner of the Board of Control. He spoke last in the House of Commons on February 9, 1832, and died from an accident in the following May.

GIBBS, SIR VICARY, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas (1751-1820), was born in the Cathedral Close at Exeter and was the son of the Chief Surgeon to the Hospital of that City. He was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, where he became an admirable classical scholar of the old English type. He was admitted a member of Lincoln's Inn in 1769 and practised for some time as a special pleader. In 1783 he was called to the Bar and joined the Western Circuit. In 1794 he distinguished himself very much while assisting Erskine in the defence of Hardy and Horne Tooke. In 1804 he was returned to Parliament for Totnes, and later became Member for the University of Cambridge. He filled many legal offices and was Attorney-General for five years. At length in 1814 he became Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. In politics he was a Tory of the Tories, a despotic Law Officer, but a learned and conscientious judge. He was elected a member of The Club in August 1814.

HENRY PETTY FITZ-MAURICE, third MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE (1780-1863), only son of the first Marquess of Lansdowne and Lady Louisa Fitzpatrick, daughter of John, Earl of Upper Ossory. He was born at Lansdowne House, educated at Westminster and the University of Edinburgh, where he became a prominent member of the Speculative Society. In 1802 he set out on the grand tour accompanied by Dumont, and entered the House of Commons as Member for Calne, on his return to England. He distinguished himself very early and became Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Government of "All the Talents" at the age of twenty-five. In 1807 he lost his seat for the University of Cambridge mainly on account of his sympathy for the Catholic claims, and in 1809 the

death of his half-brother took him to the House of Lords, where he became and remained the most important person in the Whig party, taking a special interest in Catholic Emancipation and all other measures which made for religious liberty. He returned to high office when his party succeeded to power, and was one of the five Commissioners who gave the Royal Consent to the Reform Bill of 1832. He declared himself a Free Trader as far back as 1820, and made on July 5, 1839, a most important speech in favour of National Education. He spoke on the death of the Duke of Wellington as he had done on the death of Nelson. He declined the offer of a Dukedom in 1857, and in spite of bad health continued his attendance in the House of Lords, making his last recorded speech on March 4, 1861. He died at Bowood from the effects of a fall January 31, 1863. He was elected a member of The Club in 1815.

LYTTELTON, WILLIAM HENRY, third **BARON LYTTELTON** (1782–1837), was the son of William Henry, first Baron Lyttelton, of the second creation. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he became a student. From 1807 to 1820 he represented the County of Worcester as a Whig. He succeeded his half-brother, George Fulke, who was the second Baron, but did not take much part in the House of Lords. Lady Lyttelton was for a time governess to the children of the Queen, and died in 1870. He was a good Greek scholar, had a very high reputation as a wit, and became a member of The Club on April 4, 1815.

HOWLEY, WILLIAM (1766–1848), was born at Ropley, in Hampshire, the son of the Vicar of that place. He was educated at Winchester, and became in due course Scholar, Fellow, and Tutor at New College. Later he was made Canon of Christ Church and promoted in 1813 to the Bishopric of London. He became a member of The Club in 1816, but ceased to attend thirteen years afterwards on being made Archbishop of Canterbury, a quite unnecessary concession to the supposed prejudices of the clergy. Dean Stanley said that “he had caution amounting to genius”; a less kindly critic would have denoted his most marked peculiarity by a less complimentary word.

WILBRAHAM, ROGER (1743–1829), belonging to an old Cheshire family, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and became a Fellow of the same. He passed several years of his early life on the Continent, in Italy, France, and

Spain, studying the languages and literatures of those countries. On his return to England he obtained a seat in Parliament and became a devoted follower of Mr. Fox. In 1808 he went to live at Twickenham. He collected a valuable library, which he left to his nephew at Delamere. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society and was elected a member of The Club in 1817. He died at his house in Stratton Street in January 1829, in the 87th year of his age, and was buried at Twickenham.

DOUGLAS, SYLVESTER, LORD GLENBERVIE (1743–1823), son of John Douglas, of Fechil, in Aberdeenshire, by Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of James Gordon, was educated at the University of Aberdeen, then passed some years on the Continent and graduated at Leyden. At first he studied medicine, but afterwards law and was called to the Bar. He practised for some time and became well known as a reporter, but soon exchanged his legal career for politics. He married the youngest daughter of Lord North, which had a good deal, no doubt, to do with his rapid legal advancement. He served in a great many offices, as Chief Secretary for Ireland, Commissioner of the Board of Control, Lord of the Treasury, Joint Paymaster-General, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, &c. &c. His first English seat was for the Borough of Fowey, for which he was returned in 1795, but before that he had sat in the Irish Parliament. He was a strong advocate of the Union, and in 1800 was created Baron Glenbervie of Kincardine in the Peerage of Ireland. He was elected a member of The Club on January 27, 1818. He died in 1823 and the title became extinct, his eldest son, a young man of considerable promise, having predeceased him.

WOLLASTON, WILLIAM HYDE (1766–1828), was the third son of Francis Wollaston, and was born at East Dereham, one of seventeen children. He was educated at Charterhouse and Caius College, Cambridge. After leaving the University he settled as a physician in Huntingdon, but ere long transferred himself to London. In 1800 he gave up practice, established a laboratory behind his house in Buckingham Street, Fitzroy Square, and ere long discovered a process for making platinum malleable, which brought in very large returns and made him quite independent. Meantime his researches in Optics and Chemistry placed him among the foremost scientific men of Europe, and honours of many kinds poured in upon him. He was elected Secretary of the Royal

Society in 1804 and became a member of The Club in 1818. From 1800 onwards he suffered occasionally from partial blindness in both eyes; but in spite of this and other troubles got through a prodigious amount of scientific labour, and carried on his experiments, literally till the moment before death, to the astonishment of his friends who were present.

SCOTT, SIR WALTER (1771-1832), son of Walter Scott by his wife Ann Rutherford, was born on August 15 in a house in the College Wynd at Edinburgh, since demolished. He was the fourth of a family of twelve. He was educated at the High School and went to the University of Edinburgh in 1783. In 1786 he was apprenticed to his father as a Writer to the Signet. Later he was called to the Bar, where he had only a moderate amount of business. In 1797 he married Charlotte Mary Carpenter the daughter of a French emigré, Jean Charpentier. In 1799 he was appointed Sheriff-Depute of Selkirkshire. In 1804 he went to live at Ashestiel on the Tweed near Selkirk. "Marmion" appeared on February 23, 1808, and the "Lady of the Lake" in 1810. In 1812 Scott made his first purchase of land at Abbotsford. On July 7, 1814, "Waverley" appeared only six days after the publication of its Author's Edition of Swift in nineteen volumes. The amount of work he got through from this time till the end, is hardly less remarkable than his genius. In later life he became involved in unfortunate speculations, and his concluding years were given up to ceaseless toil undertaken for the purpose of repaying his creditors. He was elected a member of The Club on April 21, 1818, and of the Roxburghe Club in 1823. He was elected to the latter as the author of "Waverley," and agreed to represent that personage. In the Autumn of 1831 he finished his last two novels, "Castle Dangerous" and "Count Robert of Paris." He then went abroad, sailing from Portsmouth, on October 29, in the *Barham* frigate, which had been put at his disposal by the Government. His tour did him no good, and he returned to Abbotsford where, on September 21, 1832, he died peacefully.

JENKINSON, ROBERT BANKS (1770-1828), second EARL OF LIVERPOOL, eldest son of the first Earl, best known as the author of "Coins of the Realm" published in 1805, three years before his death. The second Earl was educated at Charterhouse and at Christ Church, where he became intimate with Canning. In 1789 he left Oxford, was present at the capture of the Bastille, and travelled

widely on the Continent during the next three years. He was returned for Appleby in 1790, and in 1793 was appointed by Pitt to a seat at the India Board. Except during the brief Administration of "All the Talents" in 1806 he never was again out of office until his last illness. In 1803 he was raised to the Peerage as Baron Hawkesbury. In 1806 when the Government of "All the Talents" was formed he became the undisputed leader of the Opposition, but returned to the Home Office and to the leadership of the House of Lords on March 25, 1807. He became Prime Minister and chief of a purely Tory Government in 1812, which lasted for fifteen years. From that time his history is merged in that of the country and coincides after 1815 with one of the periods of which Englishmen are least proud. It should be remembered, however, that he had the honour of putting an end to the Napoleonic Wars, and that a move made by him against the slave trade contributed to the general prohibition of that traffic. He became a member of The Club on January 25, 1820, and in 1825 on a memorable occasion, being then Prime Minister, dined there alone.

BUTLER, CHARLES (1750-1832), was educated at a Catholic school in Hammersmith ; at Esquerchin, a *dépendance* of the English College at Douay, and at Douay itself. In 1766 he returned to England and three years afterwards began to study law, first under Mr. Maire and then under Mr. Duane, both Catholic Conveyancers. In 1775 he went into business on his own account as a Conveyancer. For many years from this time he stood in the first rank of his profession, and after his old friend Scott, afterwards Lord Eldon, had got a clause inserted in the Catholic Relief Act which exempted Catholics from taking the Oath of Supremacy and making the Declaration against Transubstantiation, he was, in 1791, called to the Bar, being the first Catholic barrister since 1688. He became a member of The Club on January 25, 1820. In 1832 Lord Brougham offered him a silk gown although he had argued only one case in court. He took a most active part in all Catholic Affairs, but his point of view was diametrically opposite to that of Dr. Milner, which ultimately prevailed. Butler and his friends committed themselves to an oath containing a new profession of faith, in which they adopted the astonishing name of "Protesting Catholic Dissenters." After the passing of the Catholic Relief Act, Butler and his friends formed a Cis-Alpine Club, the avowed object of which was to resist any ecclesiastical interference which might militate against the freedom of

English Catholics. Butler was, in fact, an ultra-Gallican for a long period, although before his death he became more moderate in his views. His books were very numerous, treating of legal, philological, biographical, and historical subjects. Amongst other things he commented Coke upon Littleton, continued his Uncle Alban Butler's "Lives of the Saints," wrote the Life of Erasmus, of Grotius, and of d'Aguesseau.

BLOMFIELD, CHARLES JAMES (1786-1857), was born at Bury St. Edmund's, and educated first at the Grammar School of that place, then at Trinity, Cambridge. He took the degree of B.A. in 1808 and became Fellow of his College, being complimented, it is said, by Porson as "a very pretty scholar." During the next fifteen years he published editions of a variety of Greek plays. He became a member of The Club on March 20, 1821. He was made Archdeacon of Colchester in 1822, Bishop of Chester in 1824, and Bishop of London in 1828. He showed himself during the many years in which he occupied that position a good administrator and an expert in all clerical business, but from 1841 onwards his wish "to keep things quiet as far as possible" made his position between two furiously contending parties very far from a bed of roses.

PLUNKET, LORD (1764-1854), born at Enniskillen, was the son of Thomas Plunket, a Presbyterian Minister of that place. In 1779 he matriculated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he was extremely distinguished and graduated B.A. in 1784. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1787 and soon had a large practice. In 1797 he became King's Counsel, but did not concern himself with politics till 1798 when he entered the Irish Parliament, where he rapidly gained a great reputation as an orator. He was a very strong enemy of the Union. After 1800 he devoted himself entirely to the Bar; but in 1807 he was elected for Midhurst as an adherent of Lord Grenville. He was not, however, re-elected after the Dissolution, which came in about two months. Then he once more concentrated all his powers upon his profession until 1812 when he again returned to Parliament as Member for the University of Dublin. In 1813 he made one of his greatest speeches on Grattan's motion for a Committee on the Laws affecting Catholics. When Grattan died in 1820 Plunket became the foremost champion of the Catholic Claims. He was elected a member of The

Club on April 16, 1822, and in the same year was appointed Attorney-General for Ireland and sworn of the Privy Council. In 1827 he became Chief Justice of the Irish Common Pleas and was raised to the Peerage of the United Kingdom as Baron Plunket of Newton, County Cork. In 1830 he became Lord Chancellor of Ireland and remained in that position till 1841. He then resigned, retired from politics, travelled in Italy, and lived quietly at his country home till his health broke down, and he died eventually at the great age of 90.

CHANTREY, SIR FRANCIS LEGATT (1781-1832), was born at Jordanthorpe, near Norton, in Derbyshire, the son of a carpenter and small farmer. He was apprenticed to a carver in Sheffield, and showed early a considerable turn for painting. Ere long he proceeded to paint portraits for money, and was making a small income before he went to London, where he began to study at the Royal Academy in 1802. About 1805 he first chiselled in marble. In 1807 he married a cousin who had a good deal of property, and soon was thoroughly established as a sculptor. In 1819 he went to Italy and studied in the Galleries. On May 27, 1823, he was elected a member of The Club. He sculptured many of the most remarkable of his contemporaries, and died suddenly in 1842, leaving a considerable fortune, the reversionary interest of most of which he devoted to the formation of the fund known as the Chantrey Bequest. His *Sleeping Children* at Lichfield is probably his best work.

HALLAM, HENRY (1777-1859), was the only son of John Hallam, Canon of Windsor, and later Dean of Bristol. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, was called to the Bar, and practised for some years on the Oxford circuit. In 1807 he married the daughter of Sir Abraham Elton, of Clevedon Court. In 1812 he succeeded his father in his Lincolnshire estates, and was also early made a Commissioner of Stamps, so that he had ample leisure for literary work. After ten years' labour he produced in 1818 his "Middle Ages," and in 1827 his "Constitutional History of England." His "Introduction to the Literature of Europe" belongs to the next decade, 1837-9. He became a member of The Club on the same evening as Chantrey, May 27, 1823. In politics he was a moderate Whig, but opposed to the Reform Bill. His later years were saddened by the death of two very promising sons, Arthur, the hero

of "In Memoriam," who died in 1833, and Henry, who died in 1850. Of his eleven children only one survived him.

LAWRENCE, SIR THOMAS (1769-1830), was born at Bristol, and was the son of the landlord of the "White Lion" there. Thence the family removed to the "Black Bear" at Devizes, where they lived till 1779, and where the future President of the Royal Academy became known as an infant prodigy. Already when he was twelve years old his studio at Bath is said to have been a favourite resort. In his seventeenth year he began to paint in oils, and rapidly obtained very great success as a portrait-painter, George III. being one of his many and powerful patrons. The death of Hoppner in 1810 left him without a rival, and in 1815 he was knighted by the Prince Regent, who, in 1817, sent him to Aix-la-Chapelle to complete the portraits of the Allied Sovereigns, their Generals and Ministers, which he had begun three years before in England. In 1820 he became President of the Royal Academy, and in 1826 was elected a member of The Club. The largest collection of his portraits is at Windsor.

LEAKE, WILLIAM MARTIN (1777-1860), was the second son of John Martin Leake, of Thorpe Hall, Essex, and grandson of Stephen Martin Leake, Herald and Numismatist. He was born in London, and early became a Second-Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery. In 1799 he was sent to Constantinople to instruct the Turks in Artillery practice. Thus began his long connection with the Archipelago and the countries near it. In 1801, after the Capitulation of the French Army, he was employed in making a survey of Egypt. In 1802 he was wrecked along with W. R. Hamilton in the small vessel which was hired to take the Elgin marbles to England. Much of Hamilton's property was saved, but Leake was less fortunate. In the next dozen years he was sent on various missions to Greece and Turkey. These gave him opportunities, of which he amply availed himself, to collect Greek coins. His last Mission, which was to study the military institutions of Switzerland, ended in 1815, and he devoted himself thenceforward to literature and science. He became a member of the Society of Dilettanti in 1814, and of The Club in 1828. During his long life he published very many works on his favourite subject, *e.g.*, "Topography of Athens," "Journal of a Tour in Asia Minor," "Travels in the Morea," "Travels in Northern Greece," and, above all, "Numismata Hellenica."

YOUNG, THOMAS (1773-1829), was the eldest son of Thomas Young, of Milverton, and was brought up as a member of the Society of Friends. He showed extraordinary precocity, and at fourteen was classical tutor to Hudson Gurney. After studying at Edinburgh, Göttingen, and elsewhere, he became a Fellow Commoner of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he was known as "Phenomenon Young." On the death of his mother's uncle, Dr. Brocklesby, he inherited a good deal of property, and established himself as a physician in London. In that capacity he was not particularly successful, but rapidly attained a very great position in the scientific world. He became Professor of Natural Philosophy at the Royal Institution, Physician to St. George's Hospital, Superintendent of the Nautical Almanac, Secretary of the Board of Longitude, and, later, Scientific Adviser to the Admiralty. He is considered to have been the founder of physiological optics, one of the chief founders of the wave theory of light, a very great authority on the tides, and was indeed far before his time in many departments of Natural Science. He did also excellent service to Egyptology, more indeed than any other man up to his time. Helmholtz said of him: "He was one of the most clear-sighted men who have ever lived, but he had had the misfortune to be too greatly superior in sagacity to his contemporaries. They gazed at him with astonishment, but could not always follow the bold flights of his intellect, and thus a multitude of his most important ideas lay buried and forgotten in the great tomes of the Royal Society of London, till a later generation in tardy advance re-made his discoveries and convinced itself of the accuracy and force of his inferences." He became a member of The Club in 1828.

BUCKLAND, THE REV. WILLIAM (1784-1856), was the eldest son of the Rev. Charles Buckland, and was born at Tiverton. He was educated at Blundell's School in that town, at Winchester, and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, of which he became a Fellow in 1808, and he was ordained priest in the same year. Even as a child he was a close observer, and soon gave special attention to geology. From 1808 to 1812 he rode over a large part of South-Western England in the prosecution of his favourite study. In 1813 he became Professor of Mineralogy at Oxford and Reader in Geology when that appointment was instituted in 1819. In 1818 he was elected F.R.S. In 1824 he became President of the Geological Society, and the next year accepted a College living, and was

made by Lord Liverpool a Canon of Christ Church. In the new year he married Miss Morland. He was elected a member of The Club along with Dr. Young in May 1828. In 1829 he described and named *Pterodactylus macronyx*, then recently discovered by Miss Anning at Lyme Regis. About 1840 he began to study and write upon the ice-polished rocks of Great Britain. In 1845 he was made Dean of Westminster by Sir Robert Peel. In his later years he suffered from a mental disease, and died in 1856.

FAZAKERLEY, J. N., Esq., member of a very ancient Lancashire family, but resident for the most part in Surrey; sat long in Parliament for Lincoln, Grimsby, &c.; married Hon. Eleanor Montague, daughter of the fifth Lord Rokeby, and died in his sixty-sixth year, June 23, 1832, having been a member of The Club from April 7, 1829.

COPLESTON, EDWARD (1776–1849), was a son of the Rector of Offwell, in Devonshire, and born at that place. At fifteen he gained a scholarship at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and in 1791 became a Fellow of Oriel, where he was tutor for thirteen years. He was a strong supporter of the New Examination Statute promulgated in 1800, which made a revolution, of a very beneficent kind, in the University. In 1802 he became Vicar of St. Mary's and Professor of Poetry. In 1814 he was elected Provost of Oriel, and did much to give that College the foremost position which it held for a time. In 1826 he became Dean of Chester, in 1828 Bishop of Llandaff and Dean of St. Paul's. In the House of Lords he showed himself a Tory of the Canning school, while in Church matters he was a moderate High Churchman, as High Churchmen were before the 1833 movement. He became a member of The Club in 1829.

GILBERT (formerly **GIDDY**), **DAVIES** (1767–1839), was the son of the Rev. Edward Giddy, who married Catharine, daughter and heiress of John Davies of Tredrea. Their only child was born in the Parish of St. Erth and was educated at Pembroke College, Oxford. He early became a member of the Linnean Society, and was one of the promoters of the Geological Society of Cornwall. He gave his start in life to Sir Humphry Davy, and did his best for the advancement of science in various ways. In 1804 he became Member for Helston, but exchanged that seat for Bodmin in 1806, which he represented up to 1832. In

1808 he married the only daughter and heiress of Thomas Gilbert, of Eastbourne, acquiring thereby large estates, in consequence of which he took his wife's name. He was a very assiduous Member of Parliament, and especially devoted to work on Committees. He became President of the Royal Society in 1827. The subjects on which he wrote were numerous, but his largest work was a "Parochial History of Cornwall." He was elected a member of The Club on May 19, 1829.

BROUGHAM, HENRY, first BARON BROUGHAM AND VAUX (1778-1868), was the eldest son of Henry Brougham by Eleanor sister of Dr. W. Robertson, the historian. He was born in Edinburgh, and was educated partly at the High School there and partly at the University. In 1802 he joined the Edinburgh Reviewers, and had three articles in the first number. In 1803 he became a member of Lincoln's Inn but did not settle in London till 1805. He supported himself chiefly by writing for the *Edinburgh Review*, and had eighty articles in the first twenty numbers. He became a frequent visitor to Holland House, and was in 1806 Secretary to Lords Rosslyn and St. Vincent on their Mission to Lisbon. In 1807 he carried on a campaign in the press for the Whig party. In 1808 he was called to the Bar and joined the Northern Circuit. He was returned for Camelford by the Duke of Bedford in 1810. When Camelford passed to other hands he lost his seat for a time but returned to the House in 1815 as Member for Winchelsea and took a most active part in nearly all important affairs. He married in 1821 the widow of John Spalding *néé* Eden. From 1811 onwards, if not indeed before, he had been an adviser of the Princess of Wales and when she was Queen she made him her Attorney-General. He took the principal part in the defence at her trial. After the death of Lord Liverpool he crossed to the Ministerial side of the House and supported Canning. From 1816 onwards he gave much of his time to Law Reform. He was deep in all the consultations which led to the Reform Bill, and received the Great Seal in November 1830. He became a member of The Club in March of that year. While in office he worked with great zeal in the Court of Chancery, giving much time too to Popular Education and Mechanics' Institutes. After the fall of the first Melbourne Government he retired for a time to Cannes, and on June 3, 1835, bought land there. He gave Lord Melbourne's second Government an independent support, but was far from unfriendly to Sir Robert Peel's Govern-

ment from 1841 onwards. He continued to speak frequently on foreign affairs as well as Law Reform and many other subjects. In the latter part of his life he became President and an ardent friend of the Social Science Association, and as late as 1865 he presided at the Annual Meeting of University College, London. He wrote many books, of which his "Historical Sketches of Statesmen in the time of George III." will probably live longest. His long and stormy life ended peacefully in his Château at Cannes.

KNIGHT, HENRY GALLY (1786–1846), the only son of Henry Gally Knight, of Langold Hall in Yorkshire, was educated at Eton, and appears also to have been at Trinity, Cambridge. He travelled extensively in 1810 and 1811, visiting many of the Mediterranean countries. The outcome of those journeys took a poetical shape, "Syrian Tales," "Grecian Tales," "Arabian Tales," and what not. Later in life he began to write on Architecture, and published an "Architectural Tour in Normandy," "The Normans in Sicily," "The Ecclesiastical Architecture of Italy," &c. He succeeded to the family estates in 1808, and was Member of Parliament for various constituencies during most of the time which elapsed between 1824 and 1846. He was elected a member of The Club on May 4, 1830.

ELPHINSTONE, MOUNTSTUART (1779–1859), fourth son of John, eleventh Baron Elphinstone, was educated first at the High School of Edinburgh and later at Kensington. Having obtained an appointment in the Bengal Civil Service he landed at Calcutta in 1796, but was ere long sent up country to Benares, and was there when the deposed Nawab of Oudh attempted a general massacre of all the Europeans at the station. In 1801 he was sent to take up a new appointment as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at the Court of the Peshwa. This involved, in those days, a very long and circuitous journey. It was about a year before he arrived at his destination, but during the time he read and learnt a great deal. In 1803 he was attached to the staff of Sir Arthur Wellesley and was present at the Battle of Assaye as well as that of Argaum a couple of months after. Sir Arthur said of him that "he had mistaken his profession and ought to have been a soldier." After the restoration of temporary tranquillity he was made Resident at Nagpur, where he remained four years and a half. In 1808 he was sent as Ambassador to Cabul. In 1810 he

was made Resident at Poona. In October 1817 the Peshwa attacked and burnt the British Residency at the Sungum close to Poona. Elphinstone and his staff escaped and immediately afterwards played a return match by defeating the whole army of the Peshwa with a comparatively small force on the field of Kirkee. Elphinstone was then invested with full power to conduct the war and instructed to annex the Peshwa's dominions. This was partially done, but a large extent of territory was restored, in accordance with his views, to the representative of Sivajee, who was placed for some time under the tutelage of a British officer. Elphinstone then became Governor of Bombay, where he did much for education and many other good things. He left India in 1827 and travelled some eighteen months in Greece, Italy, and elsewhere. He returned to London after an absence of thirty-three years and declined all offers of further employment, preferring the liberty he had regained even to the office of Governor-General. He became a member of The Club on May 4, 1830. He wrote little, but published in 1841 two volumes of the "History of India." All through life he was a most omnivorous reader, and when his eyes failed, which they did in the latter part of it, he was read to for many hours every day.

DOVER, LORD, first BARON, GEORGE JAMES WELBORE AGAR-ELLIS (1797-1833), born in London, son of the second Viscount Clifden, was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, where he graduated B.A. in 1816. In 1818 he was elected one of the Members for Heytesbury, and sat for that and other places pretty steadily till 1831, when he was made a peer. He belonged throughout to the Whig party, and was interested in all measures which tended to the improvement of the people. In July 1823 he gave a notice which led the Government to purchase the Angerstein Collection. He wrote a great many books on historical subjects, such as "Enquiries respecting the Character of Clarendon," "Life of Frederick II.," "Dissertation on the Gowrie Conspiracy," &c. &c. Macaulay described him as a "nobleman of amiable manners, of untarnished private and public character, and of a cultivated mind." He was elected a member of The Club on April 3, 1832.

SHEE, SIR MARTIN ARCHER (1769-1850), born in Dublin, was the son of a merchant in that place, and was educated there. He showed early a very great turn for portrait-painting, and eventually found his way to London,

becoming a student at the Royal Academy in March 1790. By 1798 he was an Associate, and in 1800 a full Academician. For many years his fame was overshadowed by that of Sir Thomas Lawrence; but after the death of that painter in 1830 he was elected President of the Royal Academy. He became a member of The Club on July 3, 1832. In 1845, at the age of seventy-six, he resigned the Presidential Chair of the Royal Academy, but was induced by an unanimous address from his colleagues to return to office. He succeeded Sir T. Lawrence as painter to the Dilettanti Society, which still possesses one of his portraits.

STANHOPE, PHILIP HENRY, fifth EARL STANHOPE (1805-1875), born at Walmer, was the only surviving son of the fourth Earl. He was educated at home and at Christ Church, where he graduated B.A. in 1827. In August 1830 he was returned for Wootton Bassett in the Conservative interest, and sat in the House of Commons, under the name of Lord Mahon, for various constituencies until he succeeded to the Peerage in March 1855. He was a member of The Club for forty-two years, having been elected in May 1833. He was Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs during Peel's brief administration in the winter of 1834-5. In 1845 he became Secretary to the Board of Control, but went out of office on the fall of the Peel Ministry in 1846. He founded the Stanhope Prize at Oxford, called attention to the importance of forming a British National Gallery, became in 1858 Lord Rector of Marischal College and University, obtained the removal from the Prayer Book of the three State Services, got the Historical Manuscript Commission appointed, and occupied himself very much in connexion with copyright. He also wrote the "Life of Pitt," the "History of England from the Peace of Utrecht to the Peace of Versailles," the "History of the War of Succession," and much else, *inter alia*, "Un Essai sur la Vie du Grand Condé," which was only privately printed. He died at Bournemouth from an attack of pleurisy.

GURNEY HUDSON (1775-1864), born at Norwich, was the eldest son of Richard Gurney, of Keswick Hall, Norfolk. He had amongst his tutors no less a person than Dr. Thomas Young. In early life he travelled with Lord Aberdeen, and wrote a good deal of verse. In 1816 he became Member for Newtown in the Isle of Wight, and sat in six successive Parliaments. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and one of its Vice-Presidents for many

years. He was a prominent member of London Society, the owner of a fine library, in which he assiduously read, and was elected to The Club in April 1834.

BURNEY, REV. CHARLES PARR (—1864), was the third of his family who was a member of The Club. Notices of his father and grandfather will be found above. He was educated at Merton College, gained the English Essay, and took orders, becoming Rector of Sible-Hedingham, and eventually Archdeacon of Colchester and Rector of Wickham's Bishop. He gained great local celebrity by his munificence and power of business. He died at an advanced age, having become a member of The Club on April 29, 1834.

CARNARVON, HENRY JOHN GEORGE HERBERT, third EARL OF CARNARVON (1800–1849), was the eldest son of the second Earl, and was known in early life as Lord Porchester. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, but took no degree. He was fond of travelling, and spent much time in Spain and Portugal, about both of which countries he wrote not a little. In 1831 he was elected for Wootton Bassett, and was a strong opponent of the Reform Bill. In 1833 he succeeded to the Peerage, and continued in the House of Lords to vote with the Conservatives. He became a member of The Club on April 29, 1834. In 1839 he travelled in Greece, but the account of his journey was not published till after his death. His health was never good, and he died, when only forty-nine, at the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. Philip Pusey.

MILMAN, HENRY HART (1791–1868), was the third son of Sir Francis Milman, Physician to George III. He was educated first under Dr. Burney at Greenwich, afterwards at Eton and Brasenose. He was very highly distinguished at Oxford, and became Professor of Poetry there in 1821. In early life he wrote several dramas, of which *Fazio* had most success on the stage. *The Fall of Jerusalem*, published in 1820, has very great merit. He translated the Episode of *Nala* and *Damazanti* from the Sanskrit, the *Agamemnon* of Æschylus and the *Bacchæ* of Euripides, besides publishing a very elaborate edition of "Horace." He was chosen to deliver the Bampton Lectures in 1827. His "History of the Jews," written for Murray's Family Library, came three years later, and was a real achievement, letting in some light into a subject which sorely needed it. Thanks to it, however, he became anything but popular with the less enlightened portion of his brethren. In 1835 Sir Robert Peel made him a Canon of Westminster

and Rector of St. Margaret's. On February 23, 1836, he was elected a member of The Club, and on June 22, 1841, became its Treasurer, continuing to hold that office for twenty-three years till June 1864. In 1838 he had edited "Gibbon," and in 1839 he published the "Life" of that historian. In 1840 appeared his "History of Christianity under the Empire," another good book, and in 1849 Lord John Russell made him Dean of St. Paul's. In 1855 he published his greatest work, "Latin Christianity down to the death of Pope Nicholas V.," but his exhaustive book on St. Paul's Cathedral was not actually published till after its author's death, which took place in September 1868.

SENIOR, NASSAU WILLIAM (1790-1864), born in Berkshire, was the eldest son of the Rev. J. R. Senior. J. R. Senior himself was the only son of Nassau Thomas Senior, and grandson of Aaron Señor, a Spaniard, naturalised in England in 1723. Nassau William Senior was educated at Eton and at Merton College, Oxford, where he had Whately for his private tutor. He graduated in 1812, became Probationary Fellow of Magdalen in the same year, and Vinerian Scholar in 1813. He read law in the Chambers of Sugden, later Lord St. Leonards, and succeeded to much of his conveyancing business when he gave it up. In 1827 he built a house at Kensington Gore, and inhabited it to the end of his life. He saw a great deal of Society, and Sydney Smith called his abode the "Chapel of Ease to Lansdowne House." He had long given special attention to Political Economy, and in 1825 became the first Professor of that science in Oxford. In 1833 he was appointed a member of the Poor Law Commission, and was the author of the famous Report upon which was founded the Poor Law of 1834. He became Master of Chancery in 1836, and held the office till it was abolished in 1855. He became a member of The Club on March 8 of the former year. He served on various Royal Commissions, wrote much for the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly*, and became the intimate friend of Alexis de Tocqueville. Cavour called him in 1844 "l'esprit le plus éclairé de la Grande Bretagne." In later life he made himself extremely useful as a link between the most intelligent people in Paris and London, holding many conversations in the former city, reporting them with great clearness, and circulating them in the latter. Nor did he confine his reports to Paris. He visited many other cities, going even as far as Constantinople, and from every one of them he brought back much that was very precious at the time and not a little that is precious still. Since his

death his daughter, Mrs. Simpson, has published many volumes of his Conversations and Journals.

WHEWELL, D.D., THE REV. WILLIAM (1794-1866), son of a master carpenter at Lancaster, was educated at that place, at Heversham, and at Trinity, Cambridge, where he was very distinguished. In 1818 he became one of the original members of the Cambridge Philosophical Society. He translated in early life from the German a novel of Auerbach's, as well as Goethe's "Hermann and Dorothea," wrote much on Mechanics and other scientific subjects, promulgated a theory of Gothic Architecture, made experiments at the bottom of a mine in Cornwall with a view to determining the density of the earth, lectured on Mineralogy, and took a most active part in the foundation and management of the British Association. He became President of the Geological Society in 1837, published in the same year a "History of the Inductive Sciences," and on May 23 was elected a member of The Club. For many years up to 1838 he exercised great influence as tutor of Trinity. In that year he became Professor of Moral Philosophy. In 1841 he married Miss Marshall, and soon afterwards became Master of Trinity. No one who had held that office since Bentley has become so famous, and, unlike Bentley's, his tenure of power was not a period of intestine warfare. At the end of 1853 he published his "Plurality of Words," of which Alexander von Humboldt, who had warmly applauded his "Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences," the sequel to his "History," spoke to the point, but with anything but respect. In July 1858 he married for the second time, but lost his wife in 1865, and died himself in the following year. He had become a rich man towards the end of his life, and left large sums of money for purposes connected with the University. His most original work in Science appears to have been his "Investigation of the Theory of the Tides," but his known writings, all marked by considerable merit, are to be counted by scores.

ELLESMORE, EARL OF (1800-1857), best known in earlier life as Lord Francis Egerton, was the younger son of the second Marquess of Stafford, who was created Duke of Sutherland in 1833. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, was elected for Bletchingley in 1822, and began his parliamentary life as a Conservative of the Canning School. He spoke in favour of Free Trade more than twenty years before Sir Robert Peel declared against the Corn Laws

and carried a motion in the House of Commons for the endowment of the Irish Catholic Clergy. He sat in many Parliaments and was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1828, Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Secretary-at-War, and was sworn of the Privy Council on June 28, 1828. Under the will of his uncle, the eighth Earl of Bridgewater, he succeeded in 1833 to very large estates. He became a member of The Club on June 20, 1837. In June 1846 he was created Viscount Brackley and Earl of Ellesmere. In 1855 he received the Garter. He published very many translations from French and German, and did a little original work, some of it poetical. He was Trustee of the National Gallery, Lord Rector of King's College, Aberdeen, President of the British Association in 1842, of the Royal Asiatic Society in 1849, and of the Royal Geographical Society in 1854-5.

GREY, SIR CHARLES EDWARD (1785-1865), was a younger son of R. W. Grey, of Backworth, in Northumberland. He was educated at University College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1806. Soon afterwards he gained the English Essay and was elected a Fellow of Oriel. In 1811 he was called to the Bar, and became later a Commissioner in Bankruptcy. In 1820 he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court at Madras, but was transferred in 1825 to Bengal as Chief Justice. After his return to Europe he was sent out as one of three Commissioners to investigate the causes of Canadian discontent. In 1838 he became Member for Tynemouth, and steadily supported the Whig Administration. In 1841 he was made Governor of Barbados, St. Vincent, Tobago, Trinidad, and St. Lucia, and from 1847 to 1853 he governed Jamaica. He became a member of The Club on July 4, 1837, and died on June 1, 1865.

SMITH, SYDNEY (1771-1845), born at Woodford, in Essex, was the second son of Robert Smith. He was educated at Winchester and New College, took orders, and became tutor to the grandfather of the present Sir Michael Hicks Beach. He took his pupil to Edinburgh, where he became intimate with Jeffrey, Brougham, Horner, and others. In 1800 Smith married, and in the same year published six sermons preached at Charlotte Chapel, Edinburgh. In 1802 he proposed the starting of the *Edinburgh Review*, and continued closely connected with it for a quarter of a century. In 1804-5 and 1806 he delivered lectures on Moral Philosophy at the Royal Institution, and grew later to be extremely

well known in London Society. In 1806 Lord Erskine gave him the Chancellor's living of Foston-le-Clay, near York; but he did not live there till 1809. In 1807 he published the "Letters of Peter Plymley." Foston was his home for many years, but in 1828 Lord Lyndhurst, although a political opponent, gave him a Prebend at Bristol, and he exchanged Foston for Combe Florey, six miles from Taunton, whither he moved in 1829. In 1831 he made his famous Partington speech at Taunton, and just before that Lord Grey made him Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's. That preferment obliged him, nothing loth, to live three months of the year in London. He was elected a member of The Club on January 23, 1838. In 1839 he inherited £50,000 from his brother Courtenay, and took a house in Green Street, where he died, his health having failed some time before, while he was at Combe Florey. He left the reputation of being the most amusing man of his day, and many who knew him well would probably have agreed with Mountstuart Elphinstone in saying, that his "wit was only the blossom of his wisdom."

MACAULAY, THOMAS BABINGTON, LORD MACAULAY (1800-1859), born at Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, was educated at various small schools, and then at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he won a Craven Scholarship, the English prize for an essay on William III., and was elected Fellow on October 1, 1824. He soon made his mark in literature, first in *Knight's Quarterly Magazine*, then in the *Edinburgh Review*. In 1828 Lord Lyndhurst appointed him a Commissioner in Bankruptcy, and in 1830 Lord Lansdowne brought him into Parliament for Calne. He was re-elected for that place, and distinguished himself on March 1, 1831, in the debate on the second reading of the Reform Bill. In 1831 he was returned for Leeds, and just before the election was made Secretary to the Board of Control. In 1833 he delivered a speech, which excited much admiration, on the renewal of the East India Company's Charter. In February of the next year he sailed for India, having been appointed Legal Member of the Governor-General's Council. He was furiously attacked in 1836 for the so-called Black Act, which was supposed to interfere with the rights of the European community. His most important work in India was his Criminal Code. After having been revised, and re-revised, by experts, it became law in 1860, and is an acknowledged masterpiece in its kind. He returned to London in June 1838, travelled in

Italy and wrote the "Lays of Ancient Rome." He was elected a member of The Club on March 19, 1839. In September of the same year, having been returned for Edinburgh, he was made Secretary-at-War, with a seat in the Cabinet. The advent to power of the Peel Government restored him his liberty, and enabled him to devote much attention to literature. In 1847 he lost his seat to the disgrace of the Capital of Scotland, which, however, made the *amende honorable* some years later. In 1848 appeared the two first volumes of his "History of England," which had the most brilliant success. In the beginning of the next year he delivered his address as Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow; but soon after this his health began to fail, and his last speech in the House of Commons was made on July 19, 1853. In August 1857, he was raised to the peerage, and in the same autumn he was made High Steward of the Borough of Cambridge. He made his last public speech in recognition of that honour in May 1858. He died on December 28, 1859, and was buried in Westminster Abbey on January 9, 1860.

HOLLAND, SIR HENRY (1788-1873), son of Dr. Holland, of Knutsford, in Cheshire, was born at that place. He was educated at Newcastle and Bristol previous to studying at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh. He then applied himself to medicine in London, and later travelled very widely. He spent the summer of 1814 on the Continent as Medical Attendant to the Princess of Wales, later Queen Caroline. He became a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians in 1816, and had soon a large practice, which was so lucrative that he was able to devote a considerable part of each year to study and travel. He was made Physician-Extraordinary to the Queen in 1837, and Physician-in-Ordinary somewhat later. He was for many years President of the Royal Institution, became a member of The Club on February 18, 1840, and was one of the best-known men in London Society. He was made a baronet in 1853. He published "Travels in the Ionian Islands, Albania, &c.," in 1815, "Medical Notes and Reflections" in 1839, "Recollections of Past Life" in 1872, and various other works.

HOWARD, GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK, seventh EARL OF CARLISLE (1802-1864), born in London, was educated at Eton and Christ Church. He took a first class in Classics and graduated B.A. in 1823. From 1825 when his father succeeded

as sixth Earl, he was known as Lord Morpeth. He went with his uncle, the sixth Duke of Devonshire, to attend the coronation of the Emperor Nicholas, and was returned in 1826 as Member for Morpeth in the Whig interest. In 1830 he came in at the head of the poll for Yorkshire. He received the same honour in 1831, and after the passing of the Reform Bill sat for the West Riding till 1841. He became a Privy Councillor in 1835 and was long Chief Secretary for Ireland. He succeeded Charles Grant, later Lord Glenelg, as a Member of the Cabinet in 1839, and sat in Lord John Russell's first Cabinet (1846) as Commissioner of Woods and Forests. He became a member of The Club in February 22, 1842. He was returned unopposed for the West Riding in 1846, was made Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding in 1847, and was returned again for the West Riding in August of that year with Cobden for his colleague. He succeeded his father as Earl of Carlisle in 1848, was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in 1850, received the Garter in 1855, and was made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland by Lord Palmerston. He finally retired from ill-health in 1864, and died shortly afterwards.

LEWIS, SIR GEORGE CORNEWALL (1806-1863), son of Sir Thomas Frankland Lewis, was born in London, and educated first at Eton then at Christ Church, where he took a high degree. He became a student of the Middle Temple and was called to the Bar in 1831, but did not practise. Later he served on a variety of Commissions and in various offices, *inter alia* as a Poor Law Commissioner, but in 1847 he was returned to the House of Commons, and became in rapid succession Secretary to the Board of Control, Under-Secretary of the Home Department, and Financial Secretary of the Treasury. He was a most accomplished linguist, a man of enormous reading, and was made, after he had lost for a time his seat in the House of Commons, the editor of *The Edinburgh Review*. He was sworn of the Privy Council in 1855, and became at the same time Chancellor of the Exchequer. In 1861 he was Secretary of State for War, and died most unexpectedly while he still held that office. He was one of the best informed and wisest men who sat in Parliament during our times, but had no popular power, and succeeded in the House of Commons more by the force of his character and the clearness of his intellect than by eloquence or debating skill. He was elected a member of The Club on March 8, 1842. He wrote a prodigious number of books and articles; amongst others, "Essays upon the

Administrations of Great Britain 1783-1830," Translation of Boeckh on the "Public Economy of Athens," "Essay on the Origins of the Romance Languages," "Essay on the Government of Dependencies," "Essay on the Influence of Authority on Matters of Opinion," and "Dialogue on the best form of Government."

AUSTIN, CHARLES (1799-1874), a younger brother of the great jurist, John Austin, was born in Suffolk, and was the son of a man who made a fortune by taking Government Contracts during the French War. He was educated at the School of Bury St. Edmund's and at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he became one of the most important members of a most brilliant Society, to which Praed, Macaulay, and other well-known men belonged. He read law in the Chambers of Sir William Follett and rose rapidly. In 1841 he became Q.C., and had an almost unprecedented career at the Parliamentary Bar. He made, indeed, so much money that he was able to retire in 1848, and lived as a country gentleman near Wickham Market, in Suffolk, through the rest of his long life. He became a member of The Club on March 7, 1843.

EASTLAKE, SIR CHARLES LOCK (1793-1865), was the fourth son of George Eastlake, Admiralty Agent at Plymouth. He was educated at Charterhouse and then studied Art under Haydon. In 1815 he visited the Louvre, and soon afterwards hovered round the *Bellerophon* in a boat taking rapid sketches. He painted a small full-length portrait of the Emperor Napoleon, which brought him £1000 and enabled him to go to Italy, where he remained for fourteen years. In 1818 he visited Greece and stayed three months in Athens, bringing back a great number of oil sketches and pictures. After his return to England his fame rose rapidly and he had very numerous commissions. He became an R.A. in 1828, and from 1830 to 1840 was especially successful. He was appointed by Sir Robert Peel Secretary to the Fine Arts Commission. He became closely connected with the Prince Consort, and was for a time the chief adviser of the Government in all matters of Art. In 1842 he became Librarian of the Royal Academy and its President in 1850. He was elected a member of The Club on May 14, 1844. In 1855 he was made Director of the National Gallery and purchased 139 pictures for that collection. During one of his picture-buying expeditions his health broke down and he died at Pisa. He married in 1849

Elizabeth Rigby, herself well-known as a writer on Art. He wrote "Materials for the History of Oil Painting," and various other works connected with the pursuits to which he devoted his life.

GRANT, CHARLES, LORD GLENELG (1778-1866), was born at Kidderpore in Bengal, and was the son of Charles Grant, long Chairman of the Court of Directors. He was educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he was extremely distinguished and of which he became a Fellow. From 1811 to 1818 he was Member for the Inverness Boroughs and then succeeded his father as Member for Inverness-shire, representing that constituency till he was raised to the peerage in 1835. He was a member of many Governments, serving as Lord of the Treasury under Lord Liverpool and becoming later Chief Secretary for Ireland. He was made Vice-President of the Board of Trade in 1823, and in 1827 entered Canning's last Ministry as President of the Board of Trade and Treasurer of the Navy, which office he retained in the Ministries of Lord Goderich and the Duke of Wellington. He resigned in 1828 with other members of the Canningite party, became President of the Board of Control under Lord Grey, and held the same office in Lord Melbourne's first Ministry. He was made Colonial Secretary in Lord Melbourne's second Ministry but was less fortunate in that capacity than in any of his previous offices. There was a party in the Cabinet violently opposed to him, and on February 8, 1839, he retired. After that date he took very little part in public life, devoting himself to books, society, and travel. He was elected a member of The Club on May 14, 1844. Latterly he lived much at Cannes and died there.

PEMBERTON-LEIGH, THOMAS, LORD KINGSDOWN (1793-1867), eldest son of Robert Pemberton, was educated at Dr. Home's School at Chiswick, but went at sixteen into the office of Mr. Farrer, a solicitor, and after that into the chambers of his uncle Mr. Cooke, a barrister in good practice. He was called to the Bar in 1816 and before thirty was making £3000 a year. In 1831 he entered Parliament as member for Rye and spoke strongly against the Reform Bill. He lost his seat in 1832, but came in for Ripon in 1835. In 1842 he succeeded to a large fortune and added the name of Leigh to that of Pemberton. He resigned his seat for Ripon in 1843, being made about the same time Chancellor of the Duchy of Cornwall and a Privy Councillor. In 1844 he began to attend the

meetings of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and continued his attendance for twenty years, soon gaining great influence in that body. He likewise performed important services as Chancellor of the Duchy of Cornwall by bringing round its finances. He was elected a member of The Club on February 25, 1845. He repeatedly refused a peerage and declined being Chancellor, but became a Peer in 1858.

VILLIERS, GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK, fourth EARL OF CLARENDON (1800-1870), grandson of the first Earl of Clarendon, entered the Diplomatic Service and became Attaché at St. Petersburg in 1820. In 1823 he was made Commissioner of Customs, and from 1827 to 1829 was employed in Ireland arranging the Union of the English and Irish Excise Boards. In 1831 he was sent by Lord Althorp to take part in negotiating a commercial treaty with France, and in 1833 was made Envoy Extraordinary at Madrid, where he remained for some years. In 1838 he succeeded to the Earldom on the death of his uncle, and in 1839 he resigned his post in Spain. In October of that year he was sworn of the Privy Council and entered the Cabinet as Lord Privy Seal. He remained in Lord Melbourne's Ministry till its fall, acting more with Lord Holland than with any one else. In February 1847 he became Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In 1849 he received the Garter. In 1853 he became Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and held that office during the Crimean War. Perhaps he will be longest kept in remembrance by the Declaration respecting belligerent rights appended to that treaty, for he was chief author of that wise measure. He remained at the Foreign Office till the fall of the Palmerston Government in 1858. In 1865 he was for a time Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and then once more Foreign Secretary till Lord Derby came into power in 1866. After the heavy defeat of the Conservative Government in 1868 Lord Clarendon became Foreign Secretary in Mr. Gladstone's first Administration, and remained in the same post until his death. It may be doubted whether the international relations of this country at any period of our history have been in more competent hands. He was elected a member of The Club May 20, 1845.

OWEN, SIR RICHARD (1804-1892), was born at Lancaster, and was the son of a West Indian merchant by a lady of Huguenot descent. He was educated at the Grammar School of his native town and later at the University of Edinburgh.

In 1826 he began private practice in London, and in 1830 had the good fortune not to obtain the post of House Surgeon at the Birmingham Hospital, but remained Assistant Conservator of the Hunterian Museum in Lincoln's Inn Fields. Here he rapidly made a name for himself as one of the greatest of comparative anatomists, and honours of all kinds were showered upon him. On May 20, 1845, he became a member of The Club, much earlier, he used to say, than would otherwise have been the case, but for a tradition that Dr. Johnson expressed a wish that there should always be one member devoted to his pursuits. He was in the habit of repeating with great glee an anecdote of his first dinner. A question arose as to whether Cromwell should or should not have a statue, and the Chairman of the night said: "Well, we will take a vote and begin with the youngest member." Cromwell, said Owen, "cannot have any memorial better than the one he has got already." "To what do you refer?" he was asked. "To Milton's Sonnet," which he then repeated. "Never" he added in telling the story, "was I better repaid for learning a piece of poetry by heart." In 1835 he had married Miss Clift, whose father was the Head Conservator at the Museum and the last pupil of Hunter. He remained connected with the Hunterian Museum till 1856 when he left it for the British Museum. In 1852 the Queen gave him Sheen Lodge, where he lived till his death. This change to the British Museum began the second period of his scientific life. It was not less fully occupied, and brought him not less fame than the other; but it was in the first period that he began to build up his gigantic fossil-bird, which there is reason to think gave him more pleasure than anything he ever did in his long career. He was the first to conceive the idea of the Natural History Museum, and lived to see the present building opened, but it is by no means so large or so well equipped as he had desired. His attitude towards Darwin's epoch-making book has been much blamed, and cost him, it is feared, some friendships, but his services to Science were such that posterity is justified in forgetting any such blots on his escutcheon. The mere names of his books are Legion. He died peaceably of old age, sinking very gradually, and retaining his power of reading, for many hours a day, long after his hearing had almost entirely failed.

WEYER, SYLVAIN VAN DE (1802-1874), was born at Louvain, became an advocate in Brussels, but ere long left the Bar and was made librarian of the city. He was one of the *rédacteurs* of the *Courrier des Pays Bas*. He took an active part

in the Belgian Revolution of 1830, and was a member of the Provisional Government. In November of that year he was sent to England, and on his return was made Minister of Foreign Affairs. He had much to do with the election of King Leopold, and was by him made Ambassador in London. He returned to Belgian politics as Minister of the Interior in 1835, but in 1851 was once more at his old post in London, which was his home for the rest of his life. He collected a very great library, was a member of the Philobiblon, and one of the most intelligent, interesting, and influential members at once of the diplomatic body and of general English society. He was elected a member of The Club on February 9, 1847. He died on May 23, 1874.

DUNDAS, SIR DAVID (1799–1877), eldest surviving son of James Dundas of Ochtertyre, was born at that place, and educated first at Westminster then at Christ Church. He was called both to the English and Scotch Bars and went the northern circuit. In 1840 he became member for Sutherland, which he represented as a Liberal for twelve years till 1852, and again from 1861 to 1867. He was made Solicitor-General in 1846, and was elected a member of The Club on February 23, 1847. He resigned office after a short time, but in May 1849 became Judge Advocate-General and was sworn of the Privy Council, remaining in the Government till after 1852. He was well known and much liked in a certain society, but grew fonder and fonder of retirement, remaining in the country sometimes for months together without going, to use his own phrase, outside “of his own policies.” He was very fond of books and liked having them well dressed. When another member of The Club complained to him of the long delays of the great English bookbinder of his day, the late Mr. Bedford, he replied: “Ah! yes, a very careful man, a good careful man; he has got a great many books of mine which I never expect to see again.”

O'BRIEN STAFFORD, AUGUSTUS (1810–1857), though still remembered by a few very old men, not many people, who were at one time prominent in politics and society, have left fewer definite traces behind them than Augustus Stafford, otherwise Stafford O'Brien. He was a member of Lord Derby's first Government and not very happy in his conduct while in office. Later he rendered great services in the hospitals during the Crimean War, but passed away prematurely before his reputation had, so to speak, time to solidify. He was elected a member of The Club on February 23, 1847, and died on November 15, 1857.

CLEVELAND, HARRY GEORGE POWLETT, DUKE OF (1803-1891), was educated at Oriel where he took his B.A. degree in 1829. In the same year he was attached to the Paris Embassy and was appointed Secretary of Legation at Stockholm, a decade later. He sat in the House of Commons for many years as Lord Harry Vane, taking no great part in its business, but speaking, when he did speak, with considerable authority. From 1841 to 1859 he represented South Durham, and from 1859 onwards he was Member for Hastings, until, in 1864, he succeeded to the dukedom of Cleveland and assumed the name of Powlett under the provision of a will. He was made a Knight of the Garter in 1865 and became a member of The Club on June 5, 1849.

WILBERFORCE, SAMUEL, Bishop of Winchester, son of William Wilberforce, the philanthropist (1805-1873), was born at Clapham. He was educated by various tutors, went into residence at Oriel in 1823, and graduated, taking a high degree in 1826. He became a curate in Oxfordshire in 1828, married in the same year the eldest daughter and heiress of Mr. Sargent, the rector of Lavington, in Sussex. A year or two afterwards his wife's sister married Henry Edward, later Cardinal Manning. His promotion in the church was steady and not slow until he became Bishop of Oxford in 1845. He continued to preside over that diocese for a quarter of a century and did much to reorganise it. Meantime he became extremely well known in Society and was made a member of The Club on June 5, 1849. In his later life he lost much reputation amongst the more intelligent portion of the community by his violent opposition to Darwin, to the *Essays and Reviews*, and to Bishop Colenso. In 1869 he was appointed to the See of Winchester, and on July 19, 1873, he was killed on the spot by falling from his horse when riding with Lord Granville not far from Wootton in Surrey.

MURE, WILLIAM (1799-1860), the eldest son of William Mure, of Caldwell, and grandson of William Mure, the friend of Hume, was born at Caldwell and educated at Westminster, at the University of Edinburgh, and at Bonn. As a very young man he published several books on Egyptology, and in 1838 began the tour in Greece which determined the tenor of the rest of his life. He published an account of that journey in 1842 and from 1850 to 1857 issued in five volumes his "History of the Language and Literature of Ancient Greece,"

a book showing very great learning but only dealing with a fraction of the subject to which it is devoted. He was Colonel of the Renfrewshire Militia, Lord Rector of Aberdeen, and sat for nine years as Member for Renfrewshire in the Conservative interest. He became a Member of the Club on May 28, 1850.

LOYD, SAMUEL JONES (1796-1883), first Baron Overstone, son of the Rev. Lewis Loyd, a Welsh Dissenting Minister who married Sarah, only daughter of John Jones, banker of Manchester, and became a partner in his father-in-law's bank. Samuel Jones was educated at Eton, then read for a year with Dr. Blomfield, later Bishop of London, and afterwards went to Trinity College, Cambridge. His father founded in London a branch of Jones, Loyd and Co., in which his son succeeded him, but the bank was eventually merged in the London and Westminster, not, however, until its head had accumulated an immense fortune. He sat as Liberal Member for Hythe from 1819 to 1826, and from 1833 onwards was known as one of the greatest authorities on Currency and Banking. The Bank Act of 1844 was largely based upon his views. He did a great deal of public work on Commissions and was raised to the Peerage in March 1860. He left numerous tracts and pamphlets upon his favourite subject. He became a Member of The Club on June 25, 1850.

ARGYLL, eighth DUKE OF (1832-1900), was born at Ardencaple and succeeded his father in April 1847. Before he was of age he took an active part in the discussions which led to the disruption of the Scottish Establishment. After he took his seat in the House of Lords he gave Lord John Russell's Government a general support, but considered himself a Liberal Conservative. In 1853 he entered Lord Aberdeen's Cabinet as Lord Privy Seal, and continued in the same position under Lord Palmerston, but presently resigned the Privy Seal and became Postmaster-General. Under Lord Palmerston in 1859 he was again Lord Privy Seal and again Postmaster-General. He was made Secretary of State for India when Mr. Gladstone became Prime Minister in 1868, and said truly enough to his Under-Secretary: "I suppose I am almost the only man in the Government who has got exactly the place he wanted." He remained at the India Office during the whole of the first Gladstone Administration, being one of the very few Ministers who did not change his office during that long period. He joined Mr. Gladstone's second Cabinet

in 1880, remaining in it for about a year, but resigning on account of his disapproval of the Irish Land Bill of 1881. When the breach in the Liberal party took place, he became a very active Liberal Unionist and remained so till his death. He did a great deal of work outside Parliament. He presided when quite a young man over the British Association at Glasgow, and a few years before that was elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow. He was Chancellor of the University of St. Andrew's, a Trustee of the British Museum, and a very copious writer on Archaeology, on the Borderland of Religion and Science, and on the Relations of Landlord and Tenant, besides being one of the most brilliant orators of our times. When he died on April 24, 1900, he was much senior to any other member of The Club, having been elected on June 17, 1851.

CRANWORTH, LORD, ROBERT MONSEY ROLFE (1790-1868), was the son of Edmund Rolfe, curate of Cranworth, Norfolk, and was born at that place. He was educated at Bury St. Edmunds, at Winchester, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was seventeenth wrangler. He rose steadily through the lower ranks of the Bar and became Solicitor-General on November 6, 1834, but resigned office the next month on Sir Robert Peel's return to power. He became a Member of The Club on June 17, 1851. In 1852 he was appointed Lord Chancellor in Lord Aberdeen's Cabinet and continued to hold that high office after the formation of Lord Palmerston's Administration in 1855. He once more became Lord Chancellor after the retirement of Lord Westbury in 1865. During the many years in which he had a seat in the House of Lords he introduced a great many important Bills for effecting changes in the law. Many of these did and many did not pass into law. He had the reputation of being a sound lawyer, a good judge, and a particularly agreeable member of Society.

STIRLING-MAXWELL, SIR WILLIAM (1818-1878), was the only son of Archibald Stirling, of Keir, and was born at Kenmure. He was educated at first at a private school in Olney, and later at Trinity, Cambridge. After leaving the University he travelled widely in Spain, the Levant, and the Holy Land. In 1848 appeared his "Annals of the Artists of Spain." In 1852 that work was followed by the "Cloister Life of the Emperor Charles V." In 1847 he succeeded

to the family estates. In 1852 he was returned unopposed for the County of Perth as a Moderate Conservative, and was re-elected without a contest in 1857, 1859, and 1865. In 1868 he was defeated, but regained his seat in 1874. He was one of the original members of the Philobiblon Society, was elected a member of The Club on February 21, 1854, and in 1862 he became Lord Rector of St. Andrews. In 1865 he succeeded to the Baronetcy of his uncle, Sir John Maxwell, and assumed the additional name of Maxwell, having been previously known in Scotland as Stirling of Keir. In 1872 he was made Lord Rector of Edinburgh, and in 1876 he became Chancellor of Glasgow. He was also a Trustee of the British Museum, of the National Gallery, and a Member of the Senate of the University of London. He married twice, his second wife being Mrs. Norton. His "Don John of Austria" was not published till after his death. In addition to those already mentioned, he produced many other works, and was a great collector of books, works of art, and many other things. He died rather suddenly at Venice in 1878.

HAWTREY, EDWARD CRAVEN, D.D. (1789-1862), was the son of Edward Hawtrey, Vicar of Burnham, and was born at that place. His father's family had been connected with Eton for nearly 300 years. He was educated there, went afterwards to King's College, Cambridge, and became an Assistant-Master at his old school in 1814. He remained in that capacity for twenty years, and during it he encouraged Praed to start the *Etonian*, and had Arthur Hallam, Cornewall Lewis, and the Hellenist, Dr. Charles Badham, amongst his pupils. He became Headmaster in 1834, and introduced various reforms. He was made Provost in 1852, and in that capacity appears to have been more conservative. He became widely known as a book-collector and as a linguist, printed privately various translations in Italian, German, and Greek, besides other works. His hexameters were praised by Matthew Arnold. He was elected a member of The Club on February 6, 1855, and died seven years later.

GLADSTONE, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM EWART (1809-1898), was the fourth son of Sir John Gladstone, Bart., of Fasque. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, where he took a double first in 1831. He was returned in 1832 in the Tory interest for Newark. In 1834 he became Junior Lord of the Treasury, and in 1835 Under-Secretary for War and the Colonies in Peel's brief Adminis-

tration. He returned to office with his leader in 1841, becoming Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and as such a Member of the Privy Council. The Revision of the Tariff in 1842 was chiefly due to him. In 1843 he became President of the Board of Trade, but soon resigned his office. He went with Peel on the Question of the Corn Laws, resigned his seat for Newark, and was for some time out of Parliament. In 1847 he was elected for the University of Oxford, and was re-elected by the same Constituency in July 1851, after a very sharp contest. In December 1852 he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Aberdeen Ministry, and served for a short time in the same capacity under Lord Palmerston. His "Neapolitan Letters," published in 1851, had done much to conciliate for him Liberal support, but he remained connected in many ways with the Conservative party, even as late as 1858. If there had been no Mr. Disraeli, many people would not have been surprised had he joined Lord Derby's Government. He accepted office as Chancellor of the Exchequer under Lord Palmerston in 1859, and rose ever higher and higher in the estimation of the Liberal party, of which, after the fall of Lord Russell in 1866, he became the acknowledged head. In the end of 1868 he was entrusted with the task of forming the new Administration, which had been rendered necessary by the collapse of the Conservative party at the General Election of that year. To carry his history further in this book would be very undesirable. The fires lie a great deal too near the surface. He was elected a member of The Club on March 10, 1857.

RUSSELL, LORD JOHN, first EARL RUSSELL (1792-1878), was born in London, and was the third son of John Russell, sixth Duke of Bedford. He was educated for the most part privately, but was for a short time at Westminster. In 1808 he went to Portugal with Lord and Lady Holland, then to the University of Edinburgh, but returned to the Peninsula in 1810 and 1812. In 1814 he visited Napoleon at Elba. In 1813, though a month under age, he was returned in the Whig interest for Tavistock. For some time he seemed to take more interest in literature than in polities, and even published a novel, called "The Nun of Arrouca." From 1820 onwards he devoted himself chiefly to the question of Parliamentary Reform, but also carried a motion for the Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, and strongly supported the Catholic Relief Bill. On March 31, 1813, he moved the first reading of the Reform Bill, and from that

time forward till the fall of the short-lived Government of 1865-6, of which he was the head, his life is a chapter in the history of England. His long and varied career ended peacefully at Pembroke Lodge, Richmond, which he had inhabited for many years. He became a member of The Club on April 21, 1857.

GROTE, GEORGE (1794-1871), was the son of George Grote, himself the son of a Bremen merchant, who settled in England about the middle of the eighteenth century. The future historian was educated chiefly at Charterhouse, but went at sixteen years of age into his father's bank. He wrote a good deal both of verse and prose in early life, and was much influenced by James Mill and Bentham. As early as 1822 he had formed the design of writing the history of Greece, which, however, he did not take up seriously till somewhat later. He was conspicuous amongst those who worked for the establishment of the "University" in Gower Street, known from 1837 onwards as University College. In 1830 he went abroad for the first time, and began his long connection with French Men of Letters. He took a strong interest in the Reform Bill, and entered Parliament, immediately after it had passed, as a Member for the City. He remained in the House of Commons till 1841, and became known to the country chiefly as the principal advocate of the Ballot. After leaving Parliament he travelled for a short time, and then settled down to his History, dividing his time between London and Burnham Beeches. His history was completed in 1856, and was followed by a treatise on Plato and the Companions of Socrates in 1865, but he was never able to finish a corresponding work upon Aristotle. He left, however, many fragments of it, which were published after his death. A difference of opinion early divided him from his colleagues in the management of University College, but he returned to his old love after some years, and took a deep interest in its affairs. He became also a member of the Senate of the University of London and its Vice-Chancellor. Besides his large and important works already noticed he left many small ones on a variety of subjects, amongst others, strange to say, a translation of Gentz's letters to Fanny Elssler, which was only printed privately, and of which few copies are, it is believed, in existence. He was elected a member of the Club on March 9, 1858.

DERBY, fifteenth EARL OF (1826-1893), son of the fourteenth Earl, the "Rupert of Debate," was educated at Rugby, and Trinity, Cambridge, where he

was very distinguished. He travelled widely both before and after he entered Parliament, became in 1852 Under-Secretary of State in his father's first Administration, and was made Secretary of State for India in 1858. He was more concerned than any one else in carrying into effect the transformation of the Indian Government. In his father's third Administration he did not return to the India Office, but became Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The death of the fourteenth Earl on October 3, 1869, took him to the House of Lords, and he was once more Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from 1874 onwards till his resignation in March 1878. In March 1880 he finally broke with the Conservative party. For some time he was out of office, but on December 16, 1882, he joined Mr. Gladstone's second Administration as Secretary of State for the Colonies, and remained a member of it till its fall in June 1885. When Mr. Gladstone declared for Home Rule Lord Derby left him, and remained till his death one of the strongest of Liberal Unionists. Whatever may be thought of him in his executive capacity, as to which there are various opinions, few would, I think, deny that he was one of the wisest and most widely informed men who ever sat in an English Cabinet. He was elected a member of The Club on February 14, 1860, and attended its meetings most assiduously up to the close of his life. A resolution of regret and condolence with his widow was passed when he disappeared from amongst us.

HATHERLEY, LORD, WILLIAM PAGE Wood (1801-1881), was born in London, and was the son of Sir Matthew Wood, best known for having taken up so strongly the cause of Queen Caroline. He was educated partly at Winchester, but having had the good fortune to be expelled for his share in a barring out, he was sent to Geneva, much to the advantage of his intellectual development. Later he went to Cambridge, where he was twenty-fourth Wrangler. He read law at Lincoln's Inn, and was soon very successful at the Bar. He entered Parliament in 1847, and took an active part in ecclesiastical questions, as well as in other subjects. He combined strongly High Church with strongly Liberal opinions. He was made Vice-Chancellor in 1853, and for fifteen years was extremely well known in the Court of Chancery as a good and sound judge. In the end of 1868 he became Lord Chancellor in the first Gladstone Government, but resigned on account of the failure of his eyesight in 1872. He was elected a member of The Club on February 14, 1860.

RICHMOND, GEORGE (1809-1896), son of Thomas Richmond, miniature-painter, became at fifteen a student at the Royal Academy, and from sixteen onwards was very much influenced by Blake, at whose death in 1827 he was present. He went to Paris in 1828 to study art and anatomy, was married at Gretna Green in 1831, and rapidly became one of the most successful of English portrait-painters. Till about 1846 he worked chiefly in crayon and water-colour, but later painted many portraits in oils, designing also and executing a bust of Dr. Pusey and a statue of Dr. Blomfield. He became an R.A. in 1866. He was much connected with the leaders of the Oxford Movement, and had a large number of friends, among the most eminent of his contemporaries. He was painter to Grillion's, and was elected to The Club on February 14, 1860.

TAIT, ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL (1811-1882), was born at Edinburgh, and was the son of Mr. Craufurd Tait. He was educated first at the High School, and then at the New Academy in that City. From Edinburgh he went to the University of Glasgow, and, obtaining a Snell Exhibition in 1829, passed the next year to Balliol, where he had many distinguished contemporaries, and where, as he used to say, he began life by being fined for brawling, the President of the Union who fined him being Robert Lowe. He took his degree in 1833, became a Fellow of Balliol next year along with William George Ward, and tutor in 1835. In 1839 he passed the summer in Bonn. He was one of the four tutors who signed the once famous protest against Tract 90. In 1842 he succeeded Dr. Arnold as Headmaster of Rugby, and became Dean of Carlisle in 1849. A terrible domestic calamity in 1856 called the attention of important persons to his merits, and before the end of the year he was made Bishop of London. Here he by no means reposed on a bed of roses. The controversies about Essays and Reviews and about the writings of Bishop Colenso were amongst the troubles of his Episcopate. On November 12, 1868, Mr. Disraeli offered him the Archbishopric of Canterbury, which he accepted, and during the whole of his tenure of it he showed great tact and good sense. He was a very weighty speaker, and had the mind of a statesman. He became a member of The Club on April 9, 1861.

REEVE, HENRY (1813-1895), was the son of Henry Reeve, a physician of great merit, who died early. While he was still young his mother wisely took

him to Geneva, where he studied under Rossi, whom, even to the end of his life, he declared to have been the most remarkable man he ever knew. Somewhat later, but still at a very early age, he was launched into the best and most interesting society of Paris, where, about the time when young men are usually thinking of their degrees, he already lived familiarly with all the people most worth knowing, and he kept up his intimate acquaintance with Paris till after the fall of the Empire. In 1837 he was appointed by Lord Lansdowne to a minor office in connection with the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Six years later he became its Registrar, and retired after fifty years service in 1887. He was intimately connected with the *Times* from 1840 to 1855 and had a large knowledge of foreign politics; but frequently made mistakes or, at least, took exactly the opposite line from that which the fates and the destinies eventually favoured. He was editor of the *Edinburgh Review* for more than forty years, translated two of Tocqueville's works, gave Greville's Diary to the world, and did a quite prodigious amount of high-class literary work. Few men were more behind the scenes of his time alike in London and in Paris. He was elected a member of The Club on April 9, 1861, succeeded Sir Edmund Head as its Treasurer in February 1868, and noted in his diary that his election to that office was the highest honour which he had ever received. A warm eulogium on him was pronounced on November 6, 1895, by the Duc d'Aumale, speaking in the *Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques*.

MURCHISON, SIR RODERICK IMPEY, Bart. (1792-1871), was born at Tarradale in Easter Ross, but was brought up chiefly at Edinburgh and at Durham. After some time spent at the Military College in Great Marlow, he was gazetted Ensign in the 36th Regiment and accompanied it to Portugal. He was present at the Battle of Vimeiro and was in the retreat to Corunna. After the peace, Murchison was placed on half-pay, married Miss Hugonin, and soon retired from the Army. His wife persuaded him to give up the idle life which he began to lead and to take to something more serious. The acquaintance of Sir Humphry Davy completed his conversion. In 1825 he became a Fellow of the Geological Society and for very many years devoted almost his whole life to Geology. In 1855 he was appointed Director-General of the Geological Survey and worked steadily on at his subject till the earlier Sixties, though from 1843 onwards he had been frequently President of the Geographical Society, which took, of course,

a considerable share of his time. He published many books on his favourite science, received many honours from his own Government and from that of Russia, became a Member of the French Institut, and was elected to The Club on June 18, 1861.

HEAD, SIR EDMUND WALKER (1805–1868), was the son of the Rev. Sir John Head, Bart., of Boughton. He was educated at Winchester, went later to Oriel, was elected to a Fellowship at Merton in 1830 and was for some time a tutor of that college. He became in early life the intimate friend of Sir George Cornewall Lewis, and remained in the closest relations with him till his death. He was for some time Poor Law Commissioner, and in 1847 was made Governor of New Brunswick, from which post he passed on to be Governor-General of Canada. He was sworn of the Privy Council in 1857, retired in 1861, and died suddenly of heart disease. He was one of the most accomplished scholars in England, well versed in Greek, Latin, German, and Spanish. He wrote much on Painting, and translated Kugler's Hand-book. A small volume of poems by him was published soon after his death containing *inter alia* a version from Propertius, of great merit. He translated a story from the Icelandic, and wrote in the *Philological Museum*, in the *Classical Museum*, and in the *Edinburgh Review*. He became a member of The Club on February 25, 1862, and was elected its Treasurer on the resignation of Dean Milman, who had held that office from June 22, 1841, to June 1864. Sir Edmund continued to be Treasurer until his death in January 1868.

LOWE, ROBERT, later VISCOUNT SHERBROOKE (1811–1892), son of Robert Lowe, Rector of Bingham, Norfolk, was educated at Winchester and at University College, Oxford, where he took a high degree and was a very frequent speaker in the Union. For some years he was well known as an admirable "coach," but soon after being called to the Bar, went to Sydney, where he practised with much success, was an active politician, and made sufficient money to enable him to return to this country and to run the course with which we are all acquainted. As to his merits and defects there is still much difference of opinion. A man so essentially combative had, of course, many foes. He became a member of The Club on May 12, 1863.

WALPOLE, THE RIGHT HON. SPENCER HORATIO (1806–1898), was the second son of Thomas Walpole, of Stagbury, in Surrey. He owed his first name to his maternal uncle Spencer Percival, the Prime Minister, whose daughter he afterwards married. His second name recalls his connection with Lord Nelson, who was a personal friend of his father. He was educated at Eton, where he was Praed's *fag*, passed thence to Trinity College, Cambridge, was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1831, and became Q.C. in 1846. In that year he entered the House of Commons as Conservative member for Midhurst, where his cousin, Lord Egmont, had much influence, and he represented that place till he was elected for the University of Cambridge, for which he sat till he left Parliament. He rose rapidly in the House of Commons and was much respected by both sides. He became Secretary for the Home Department in 1852, was Home Secretary again, in 1858, and yet again in 1866. Many fabulous stories were circulated with reference to his conduct during his last tenure of that office, but a clear account of what really occurred with reference to the Hyde Park affair will be found in the “Dictionary of National Biography,” vol. 59, p. 210. The blame, if blame there were, should fall on Lord Derby and all his colleagues, not upon one individual. Mr. Walpole, however, resigned his office but remained in the Cabinet without a portfolio. He withdrew when it was reconstructed under Mr. Disraeli in 1868. Mr. Walpole lived long in great retirement at his house in Ealing and died as a very old man. He was elected a member of The Club on March 8, 1864.

STANLEY, ARTHUR PENRHYN (1815–1881), was born at Alderley Rectory, and was the son of Edward Stanley, later Bishop of Norwich. He was educated at a private school in Seaforth, and at Rugby, which he entered in 1829. Before that he made a tour in the Pyrenees, which had much effect upon the development of his mind. After winning high distinction at Rugby, under Arnold, he went to Balliol, where he lived much with F. Faber and W. G. Ward. He took a First Class in 1837 and was elected, the year after, a Fellow of University College, which he raised to a high rank, and would have raised to a higher if he had had a free hand. In 1839 he was ordained by the Bishop of Oxford and spent much of the next year in travelling. After his return to Oxford in 1841 he found the place divided by furious controversies, and did his best to infuse some toleration and common sense into both parties. His “Life of Arnold”

had been published in 1844. It was followed by his *Sermons on the Apostolic Age* in 1847. In 1851 he became Canon of Canterbury and left Oxford. In 1852-3 he made the tour in Egypt, Arabia, and the Holy Land, which produced his "Sinai and Palestine," a book which, although requiring much correction, thanks to the labours of scholars during the last half-century, was one of the most brilliant performances which can be credited to the Anglican Church up to its time. It can even now be read with great pleasure and profit in the scenes which it describes, and that by people who dissent from many of its leading assumptions. This was only one of the books which he wrote at this period of his life and before he was made in 1856 Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Oxford. A Canonry was attached to that Chair, and in March 1858 he returned to his University. While resident in Oxford he published a good deal, his "Three Introductory Lectures on the Study of Ecclesiastical History" being about the most valuable of what he then gave to the world. In 1862 he went with the Prince of Wales to the East, and in the following year he was married to Lady Augusta Bruce. He succeeded Trench as Dean of Westminster in 1864, and from that time till his death in 1881 was, in the opinion of many, the incarnation of all that was best in the Church of England. On the other hand he had many gainsayers. His best memorial is to be found in his friend Matthew Arnold's noble poem on Westminster Abbey. He became a member of The Club on February 28, 1865.

FROUDE, JAMES ANTHONY (1818-1894), was a son of the Archdeacon of Totnes and younger brother of Richard Hurrell Froude, so well known in connection with the Oxford Movement. He was educated at Westminster and at Oriel, where he took a Second and became later a Fellow of Exeter. He was ordained Deacon in 1844, was with Newman at Littlemore, and wrote in the "Lives of the English Saints." In 1847 he published "The Shadows of the Clouds," which created a good deal of scandal, and in 1848 "The Neensis of Faith," which created even more. Shortly after the publication of this second book he resigned his Fellowship and devoted himself to literature. In 1856 he published the first two volumes of his "History," the close of which appeared in 1870. The first part of his "Short Studies on Great Subjects" was published in 1867. In 1869 he became Rector of the University of St. Andrews, and about the same time was Editor of *Fraser's Magazine*. In 1872 he ceased to be Deacon, and the same

year gave a course of lectures in the United States. In 1874 he was sent out to the Cape on a quasi-political mission by Lord Carnarvon. During the last twenty years of his life he published a great many books, among them a novel called "The Two Chiefs of Dunboy," a book of travels in the Colonies entitled "Oceana," and several works connected with Mr. Carlyle and his family relations. He was elected a member of The Club on February 28, 1865.

DUC D'AUMALE, HENRI D'ORLEANS (1827-1897), fourth son of King Louis Philippe, succeeded whilst still a boy to the Condé estates, served with great distinction in Algiers as a young man, returned thither in a higher capacity, and presently was made Governor in the place of General Bugeaud. He captured the Smala of Abd-el-Kadir on September 21, 1847, but left Algiers when the Revolution of 1848 broke out and took refuge in England, where he lived for many years at Orleans House, Twickenham, collecting a great library and writing much on military subjects, sometimes, too, crossing into the domain of politics. His chief work, however, during this period and long afterwards was his "History of the Condé Family." After the fall of the Empire he was in 1871 elected for the Oise and made a General of Division. He presided at the Bazaine trial and commanded the 7th Corps d'Armée at Besançon. His increasing influence, however, made him feared, and in 1883 he was suddenly placed on the retired list, while three years later he was dismissed the service by General Boulanger, who owed him great obligations. He restored Chantilly very magnificently, spending upon it, it was said, about £200,000. Some critic remarked: "La restauration de Chantilly empêche la restauration de la monarchie." He succeeded Montalembert as a member of the French Academy, and was member also of the Académie des Beaux Arts and the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques. His close connection with the Institut no doubt suggested his magnificent gift to it of his historic estate with all its contents. He was the intimate friend of our late Treasurer Mr. Reeve, was elected a member of The Club on March 14, 1865, and made a point of coming once a year to dine with us. His last appearance at The Club was on June 25, 1895, and is not likely to be forgotten by any who were present, for he repeated a series of anecdotes of the most surpassing interest which had been told him by his father. His health had been getting weaker for some time, but it has been thought that the terrible fire at the Charity Bazaar in the Spring of 1897, which placed so large a portion of Parisian Society in

mourning, hastened his end. With him disappeared far the most remarkable figure which the Royal House of France has produced since the Revolution.

TENNYSON, ALFRED, first BARON TENNYSON (1809–1892), was the son of Dr. George Tennyson, and born at his father's rectory of Somersby. He was for a short time at school, but was educated chiefly at home till he went up to Trinity, Cambridge, where he gained the Chancellor's medal for English verse and made the acquaintance of many remarkable men, some of whom became later his intimate friends. In 1830 appeared "Poems, chiefly Lyrical." Other compositions followed at different times, till at length, in 1842, appeared two volumes which made him at once very famous. In 1845 he received a pension on the Civil List. In 1850 "In Memoriam" appeared, and the same year he married and was made Poet Laureate. From that date to the end of his life was one long and triumphant success; but whether it would be possible to compile from his numerous works in the second half of the century three volumes equal to those which he published in the first half of it, is a question which would be differently answered by different critics. He was elected a member of The Club along with the Duc d'Aumale on March 14, 1865, and in 1884 he was raised to the Peerage.

CAIRNS, HUGH McCALMONT, first EARL CAIRNS (1819–1885), was the son of William Cairns, of Cultra, and was educated partly at Belfast and partly at Trinity College, Dublin. He was called to the Bar in 1844, entered Parliament in 1852, and took an active part for many years on the Conservative side. His success as an advocate was great and his speeches in the House of Commons thoroughly satisfied his party. He rose steadily through the various grades of legal dignity and became Lord Chancellor in February 1868. He returned to that high office in 1874, and during the whole of his life in the House of Lords exercised very great influence on all purely legal questions. Whatever posterity may think of him as a politician, he will be remembered as an admirable lawyer. During the latter part of his life his health was bad and obliged him to seek mild climates. He died eventually at Bournemouth of congestion of the lungs. He became a member of The Club on February 18, 1866.

TWISLETON, THE HON. EDWARD TURNER BOYD (1809–1874), was born in Ceylon, and was the son of Thomas James Twisleton, Archdeacon of Colombo.

He entered Oriel as a Commoner, became a scholar of Trinity, took a First in Classics in 1829, and was elected a Fellow of Balliol. He was called to the Bar in 1835 and was employed very largely on Commissions as, for instance, the Oxford University Commission of 1855 and the Royal Commission which was appointed in 1861 to inquire into the English Public Schools. His elder brother having become Lord Saye and Sele in 1847, he was raised next year to the rank of a Baron's son. He married in 1852 Miss Dwight a very charming American. She died ten years afterwards and he never recovered her loss. He himself died at Boulogne under most melancholy circumstances, leaving behind the reputation of having been one of the most enlightened and scholarly men in London Society. He became a member of The Club on April 24, 1866.

SMITH, SIR WILLIAM (1813-1893), was the son of William Smith, of Enfield. After studying Nonconformist theology for some time he was articled to a solicitor, but abandoning the law became a Master at University College, and devoted most of his life to editing works connected with the literature or history of Greece and Rome, more especially to the series of Dictionaries which are in every one's hands. He also produced an elaborately annotated edition of Gibbon, and was appointed in 1867 the Editor of the *Quarterly Review*, a position which he held for six and twenty years. He became a member of The Club on March 16, 1867.

DUFFERIN AND AVA, MARQUESS OF (1826-1902), was educated at Eton and Christ Church, but remained during the whole of his youth most closely in touch with his very gifted mother, who had all the charm of the Sheridans, and by her influence, far more than that of any other person, was moulded to what he afterwards became. The poem addressed by her to her son on the occasion of his coming of age is as wise as it is beautiful. Soon after attaining his majority he was made a Lord-in-Waiting and an English peer. He was always passionately fond of Yachting and was under fire at Bomarsund. Soon afterwards he went to the Arctic Seas and wrote his book "Letters from High Latitudes." His first public work of importance was given him by Lord John Russell, who sent him to the Lebanon after the massacres, where he showed much firmness. In 1864 he was made Under-Secretary of State for India, a post which he exchanged in 1868 for the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster. In 1871

he was made an Earl. Ere long he came to the wise conclusion that he would be likely to have greater success as the representative of his country abroad than was likely to fall to his lot in the struggle of politicians at home, and he accepted the Vice-royalty of the Dominion. From that time forward he passed from one great office to another, was Ambassador in Russia, Ambassador in Turkey, temporarily employed in settling the affairs of Egypt, Viceroy of India, Ambassador in Italy and in France. He retired soon after he reached the age of 70, after a more brilliant and prosperous life than any of his contemporaries, but was unfortunately involved in some transactions of a financial kind which he did not understand and which clouded the last months of his life, recalling the old Greek saying: "Call no man happy till his death."

SALISBURY, ROBERT ARTHUR TALBOT GASCOIGNE CECIL, third MARQUESS OF (1830-1903), was educated at Eton and Christ Church. His health being weak he did not read for honours, but spoke frequently at the Union. After leaving Oxford he travelled widely, entered the House of Commons in 1853 as Member for Stamford, and soon distinguished himself. He married in 1857 Miss Alderson, daughter of the well-known Judge. In 1855 he became closely connected with the *Saturday Review*, which had been founded by his brother-in-law, Mr. Beresford Hope. In 1865 the death of his elder brother made him Lord Cranborne. He took a very active part in opposing the Reform Bill brought in by Mr. Gladstone in 1866, and entered the Cabinet on the fall of the Liberal Administration. From that time forward he was in the first rank of Conservative politicians, and his life becomes a portion of the history of the country. During the earlier part of it he was almost always the champion of causes against which the Fates and the Destinies declared themselves in a very emphatic manner; but this was very far indeed from being the case during his later years, and towards the close of his career no European statesman spoke with more authority. He was elected a member of The Club on February 15, 1868.

ROMILLY, JOHN, first LORD ROMILLY (1802-1874), second son of Sir Samuel Romilly, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he became a Wrangler and took his B.A. degree in 1823. He was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1827, and entered Parliament as M.P. for Bridport in the Liberal

interest in 1832. He lost his seat in 1835, but regained it later. He succeeded at the Chancery Bar, was made Solicitor-General by Lord John Russell in 1848, Attorney-General in 1850, and Master of the Rolls in 1851, being the last holder of that office who sat in the House of Commons. He was raised to the Peerage in 1865, and became a member of The Club on February 25, 1868.

MERIVALE, HERMAN (1806-1874), was the son of John Herman Merivale and the grandson of Dr. Joseph Drury, of Harrow. He was educated at that school and at Oxford, where he was a Commoner of Oriel, a Scholar of Trinity, and a Fellow of Balliol. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple and went the Western Circuit, became Professor of Political Economy at Oxford, and succeeded Sir James Stephen as permanent Under-Secretary for the Colonies. In 1859 he became permanent Under-Secretary for India, and held the office till he died, and was succeeded by his relation Sir Louis Mallet. It was of him that the first Lord Lytton said that the characteristic of his mind was "massiveness, and it was the massiveness of gold." Those who, like the writer, were brought into close official relations with him, would not, it is believed, think this laudation too high; but somehow he never attained quite to the position to which one would have *prima facie* expected that his astonishing abilities and excellent character would have lifted him. He was elected a member of The Club on March 9, 1869.

ACTON, JOHN EMERICH EDWARD DALBERG-ACTON, LORD (1834-1902), was educated at Oscott under Wiseman and at Munich under Döllinger. Returned for Carlow in 1859, he sat through all Lord Palmerston's last Parliament. He came in for Bridgnorth in 1865, but was unseated for that place, and was created Baron Acton of Aldenham, Shropshire, in 1869. He married in 1865 the Countess Marie, eldest daughter of the Count of Arco-Valley. He became a member of The Club on March 14, 1871, and enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most learned men in England. During his last years he was Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge. Colossal as was his knowledge, he was one of the brightest and gayest of companions, nowhere seen to more advantage than at The Club.

COCKBURN, SIR ALEXANDER (1802-1880), belonging to an ancient Scottish family, was educated chiefly abroad until he went to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in 1822. After leaving College he was called to the Bar and distinguished himself

on the Western Circuit. From 1833 onwards he was employed a good deal at the Parliamentary Bar, and in the next year was appointed Member of a Commission for inquiring into Corporations in England and Wales. In 1841 he became a Q.C. and was ever more and more successful in his profession. In 1847 he was returned for Southampton and became famous by his great speech in the Pacifico Debate of 1850. He was made Solicitor-General almost immediately afterwards, and Attorney-General next year. He was concerned in many great cases, and made a huge professional income, until in 1856 he became Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and was sworn of the Privy Council. In 1859 he was made Lord Chief Justice. On the Bench as at the Bar he was connected with many cases, which attracted the attention of the public, more especially with the trial of the Tichborne Claimant, which lasted, not to the honour of English judicial procedure, for 188 days. He represented the British Government in the Alabama Arbitration, and explained the course he took in dissenting from the award, by an elaborate report, dated December 14, 1872. He died very suddenly in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He was elected a member of The Club on March 9, 1869.

TYNDALL, JOHN (1820-1893), son of John Tyndall, was born in the County Carlow, and belonged to the same family as the Reformer. He entered the Ordnance Survey of Ireland in 1839, was transferred to that of England in 1842, became teacher of Mathematics at Queenswood College, Hampshire, but soon left it to study at Marburg, where he spent most of his time till he went to Berlin in 1851. He returned from Germany to Queenswood, became F.R.S. in 1852, and lectured for the first time at the Royal Institution, February 1853. Very shortly afterwards he was made Professor of Natural Philosophy there, with Faraday for his immediate superior, and the two worked together in harmony for many years. In 1867 Faraday died and Tyndall succeeded him. Some years before that, he had added to his innumerable researches on Physical subjects a study of the Alps. In 1866 he became Scientific Adviser to the Trinity House, and held that important position for many years. On March 14, 1871, he was elected member of The Club. On May 29, 1876, he married Louisa, eldest daughter of Lord Claud Hamilton. In his later life he lived much in Switzerland and much in Surrey. He produced a prodigious number of books on heat, sound, forms of water, light, and many other scientific subjects.

PALMER, ROUNDELL, First EARL OF SELBORNE (1812-1895), was the son of the Rev. William Palmer, rector of Mixbury, and was born at that place. He was educated partly at Rugby and partly at Winchester, whence he went to Christ Church and thence to Trinity, Oxford, where he was very distinguished and became the friend of Frederick Faber and other men afterwards well known. He remained a very High Churchman and much interested in theology all his life, but in 1837 he was called to the Bar and soon had a large Chancery practice, was returned for Plymouth in 1847, was knighted in 1861, and became Attorney-General in 1863. He refused the Great Seal in 1868, but succeeded Lord Hatherley in 1872. In that capacity he distinguished himself as a law reformer, and took an active part in the House of Lords. On December 29, 1882, he was made Earl of Selborne. When Mr. Gladstone declared in favour of Home Rule Lord Selborne declined to follow him further, and remained a strong Liberal-Unionist till he died in his eighty-third year. He became a member of The Club in 1872.

LEIGHTON, LORD (1830-1896), was born at Scarborough, and soon showed his passion for painting. He studied first in 1841-3 under a Roman artist, Filippo Meli. From Rome he went to Berlin and thence to Frankfort-on-the-Main, becoming in his wanderings a most admirable linguist. In 1845 he was in Florence, and here the advice of Powers, the American sculptor, determined his family to let him be an artist. From Frankfort he went, always in pursuit of his art, to Brussels, Paris, and Rome. There he painted his great picture of the *Procession of Cimabue*, which was exhibited in London in 1855, and made his fame. He then spent four years in Paris, returned to London, and pursued for many years a career of triumphant success. He became President of the Royal Academy in 1878, was made a Baronet in 1886, and later a peer. He was elected a member of The Club on May 7, 1872.

TAYLOR, SIR HENRY (1800-1886), born in the County of Durham, was the son of George Taylor, and was educated by his father. In 1814 he was entered as a midshipman, but his health was bad and he very soon left the service. His father married again, and the family lived in great retirement at Witton-le-Wear. In 1823 he went to London with the intention of making an income by his pen, but Sir Henry Holland obtained for him a good appointment in the

Colonial Office, and he had soon a large circle of friends. In 1828 he published "Isaac Commenus"; in 1834 appeared "Philip van Artevelde"; in 1839 he married Miss Spring Rice; in 1862 he published "St. Clement's Eve"; in 1869 he was made a K.C.M.G.; and most of the rest of his life was passed between Bournemouth and Sheen. An arrangement was made by which he was allowed to do his work at home until he finally retired from the Colonial Office in 1872. He was elected a member of The Club on March 24, 1874. In his later life he published two volumes of Autobiography.

LACAITA, SIR JAMES (1813-1895), was son of Diego Lacaita, of Manduria, in the Terra d'Otranto. He became an advocate at Naples in 1836, and was made legal adviser to the British Legation there. In 1850 he met Gladstone who was then collecting materials for his famous Letters to Lord Aberdeen. A curious accident led to Lacaita's arrest in the following year, and he was in custody for nine days. In 1852 he left Italy, and married in June of that year a Scotch lady, Miss Carmichael. In 1858 he went as Secretary to Gladstone's Mission to the Ionian Islands, and was made K.C.M.G. in March 1859. In July 1861 he was elected a Deputy to the first Italian Legislature, and in 1876 he was made a Senator. From 1865 to his death he acted as a sort of hyphen between the political world of his own country and of England. His considerable business capacity made him also a valuable director of public companies, and his literary skill brought him much interesting work. The first suggestion of the Breakfast Club was made by him at a breakfast in his rooms in Duke Street, St James's, in February 1866, and immediately carried into effect with notable success. He was elected a member of The Club on March 24, 1874.

LECKY, WILLIAM EDWARD HARTPOLE (1838-1903), was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated M.A. in 1863. From 1860 to 1865 he published various works which had a *succès d'estime*, but in that year his "History of the Rise and Influence of Rationalism in Europe" made him famous. His "History of European Morals from Augustus to Charlemagne" followed in 1869, but the great work of his life, the "History of England during the Eighteenth Century," only began to see the light in 1878, and was not completed till 1890. Later in life he published a small volume of poems, one of which, but only one, is worthy to stand beside his prose works. He was very strongly

opposed to Mr. Gladstone's policy of Home Rule, but did not take an active part in politics till 1895, when he became Member for Dublin University. In 1897 he was sworn of the Privy Council, and in 1902 became a member of the New Order of Merit. He married in 1871 a Dutch lady, Baroness de Dedem. He became a member of The Club on March 24, 1874.

COLERIDGE, JOHN DUKE, first **LORD COLERIDGE** (1820–1894), eldest son of John Taylor Coleridge, was educated at Eton and elected a scholar of Balliol in November 1838. For a description of him at this period see Shairp's poem, "The Balliol Scholars from 1840–1843." He was called to the Bar in 1846, joined the Western Circuit, where he rapidly rose to eminence although he gave much time to writing in newspapers and reviews. In 1865 he was returned for Exeter in the Liberal interest. In 1868 he was appointed Solicitor-General, and in 1871 succeeded Sir Robert Collier as Attorney-General. He was most widely known to the public, by his conduct of various sensational cases, of which those connected with the Tichborne imposture were the most important. In 1873 he was made Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. In 1874 a peerage was conferred upon him, and in 1880 he was Lord Chief Justice of England. He had a most beautiful voice, great knowledge of literature and an unequalled store of anecdotes, a passionate admiration of beauty and a genius for friendship. His sympathetic nature sometimes deceived people who did not know him well and who, when he appeared to agree with them, understood his courteous acquiescence to mean more than it really did. He was elected a member of The Club on February 23, 1875. The engraving of him in the Grillon series was taken from a picture by his first wife, who was a most admirable artist. It is idealised no doubt, but not so idealised as to be untrue. She is herself commemorated by a very lovely statue in the church, as is her brother, Mr. Seymour, in Shairp's poem above-mentioned.

HEWETT, SIR PRESCOTT GARDNER (1812–1891), studied long in Paris, and at first intended to be an artist, but abandoned painting for medicine, and was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in July 1836. He attracted the attention of Sir Benjamin Brodie, and was soon famous in his profession. He gradually rose to its highest posts, and was made a baronet in 1883, after which he lived chiefly in the country, and gave much time to his old

love, water-colour painting. He was elected a member of The Club on March 9, 1875.

MONCKTON MILNES, RICHARD, first LORD HOUGHTON (1809–1885), was the son of Robert Pemberton Milnes, of Fyreston Hall, near Wakefield, a very remarkable man, who, had he pleased, might have been a member of the Cabinet while still in the twenties. His son was delicate as a child, and was educated chiefly at home, until in 1827 he entered Trinity, Cambridge. There he became rapidly distinguished, spoke much at the Union, and was made an Apostle. After leaving the University he travelled extensively, and in 1837 was elected Conservative member for Pontefract. His speeches in the House of Commons were not particularly successful, but if he ever made a bad one I did not chance to hear it. When the Peel Government broke up he became a Liberal, and attached himself especially to Lord Palmerston. In 1851 he married a daughter of Lord Crewe's. In 1863 he was created Lord Houghton of Great Houghton. Like most poets he wrote too much, but some of his work is admirable, *e.g.*, "The Cypresses of Scutari." He published, too, a good many pamphlets in addition to his "Monographs." It was, however, as a man of Society that he was best known, and as such he is very well described under the name of Mr. Vavasour in Disraeli's "Tancred." His chief fault was that his passion for paradox was such that he really did not know at last what he did, and did not think. He had so much ability that three men, all distinguished, might have been cut out of him, but he never made upon the bulk of his contemporaries the impression he ought to have made. "Ministers," as he said bitterly, speaking of Palmerston, "never make colleagues of their boon companions." When, however, every possible deduction has been made, he must be admitted to have been a man of many gifts, of great generosity, and infinite kindness of nature. He was rather late in being elected to The Club, having become a member only on March 9, 1875, ten years before his death.

RUSSELL, ARTHUR EDWARD JOHN (1824–1892), was the son of Major-General Lord George William Russell, who distinguished himself in the Peninsular War, and was at a later period Minister at Lisbon and Berlin. He was brought up almost exclusively abroad, and owed all that was distinctive in his training to his mother, Miss Elizabeth Rawdon, celebrated by Byron in "Bepo." He

became an admirable linguist, served as Private Secretary to his uncle, Lord John, from 1849–1857, and travelled very widely. He entered Parliament as Member for Tavistock at a by-election in December 1857, and retained his seat till 1885, when he retired. He was a typical member of the Liberal centre, now and then inclining a little to the left, but although an exceedingly close attendant in the House, he was a very infrequent speaker. In 1865 he married the eldest daughter of the Vicomte and Vicomtesse de Peyronnet. In 1872, when his eldest brother succeeded, he was raised to the rank of a Duke's son. He took a very active part in the Geographical, Linnean, Zoological, and Metaphysical Societies, serving for many years as Foreign Secretary to the first-named. He had an almost faultless judgment in all things public and private, was one of the best informed men in London Society, and had a very large circle of friends in France and Germany. He became a member of The Club on April 13, 1875.

HERBERT, HENRY HOWARD MOLYNEUX, fourth EARL OF CARNARVON (1831–1890), son of the third Earl, best known as Lord Porchester, went early to Constantinople, and was able to boast that he was the last Englishman who had had the plague. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, read with Mansell, and took a Classical First. He travelled in Syria, and made his maiden speech in the House of Lords on January 31, 1859. He became Under-Secretary for the Colonies in 1858 and Colonial Secretary in Lord Derby's second Ministry, succeeding during his second period of office in establishing the Dominion of Canada. In 1874 he was again Colonial Secretary, and attempted to do in South Africa what he had done in North America. There, however, he was not successful. It was, however, upon a different subject that he disagreed with his colleagues, and eventually resigned, being unable to go with Lord Beaconsfield in his later Eastern policy. After the fall of the Gladstone Government in 1885 Lord Carnarvon became Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and in that capacity again his old good fortune did not favour him. He resigned on January 12, 1886, a few days before his friends ceased to hold office. He did good service later in urging wise measures for the defence of our coaling-stations and other foreign possessions, but was not again a member of any Government. He wrote amongst other things a little book of travels among the Druses, translated from the Greek, and edited a work of Dean Mansel

with a Life of its Author. He was elected a member of The Club on April 13, 1875.

MAINE, SIR HENRY JAMES SUMNER (1822-1888), was the son of Dr. James Maine, a native of Kelso. He was educated at Christ's Hospital and at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he became extremely distinguished; he was Senior Classic, first Chancellor's Medallist, and a member of the Apostles. After taking his degree he was appointed tutor at Trinity Hall, and later Professor of Civil Law. In 1851 he wrote a good deal for the *Morning Chronicle*, and from November 1855 onwards was a leading contributor to the *Saturday Review*. In 1852 he had become the first reader on Roman Law and Jurisprudence at the Inns of Court. It was in that capacity that he delivered the very remarkable lectures which formed the foundation of his "Ancient Law." That book made his fame, and he was sent to India by Sir Charles Wood as Legal Member of Council in 1862. He held that post for seven years, returning to England in 1869, and being appointed by the Duke of Argyll a member of the Secretary of State's Council in 1871. A few months before he had been gazetted K.C.S.I. In 1877 he was elected Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and on April 24 of the same year he became a member of The Club. He published a great many books besides the one already mentioned, such as "Village Communities," "Early History of Institutions," &c. &c., and won for himself the reputation of one of the greatest English jurists. His health, which was exceedingly weak in early manhood, was strengthened in India, and some of his most intimate friends thought that he would live to be old, but the original weakness re-asserted itself, and he died suddenly at Cannes, whither he had gone to recruit.

DOYLE, SIR FRANCIS HASTINGS CHARLES, Bart. (1810-1888), born in Yorkshire, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, where he became very intimate with Mr. Gladstone. He was in the first class in 1831, and later went to the Bar. He became Receiver-General of Customs in 1870, but was best known to his contemporaries as the writer of several vigorous ballads, and as having succeeded Matthew Arnold as Professor of Poetry at Oxford, a position which he held from 1867 to 1877. He was elected a member of The Club on May 29 of the last-named year, and published in 1886 a volume of Reminiscences, which would have been more interesting if they had been put together earlier.

PAGET, SIR JAMES (1814-1899), was born at Yarmouth, and became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1836. He wrote many works on subjects connected with his profession, and attained the very highest rank in it, becoming also extremely well known as an admirable speaker. He was long Vice-Chancellor of the University of London, and gave great attention to its affairs. He was elected a member of The Club on May 29, 1877.

NEWTON, SIR CHARLES (1816-1894), was the son of the Rev. N. Newton, Vicar of Bredwardine, in Herefordshire, was born in 1816, and educated first at Shrewsbury, then at Christ Church, where he took a second in 1837. In 1840 he was made one of the Assistants in the Department of Antiquities in the British Museum. In that position he remained till, with a view to doing archæological work, he became Vice-Consul at Mitylene. He discovered at Halicarnassus the remains of the Mausoleum of Artemisia, and sent from that and other places in the Mediterranean many treasures to the British Museum. In 1860 he became British Consul at Rome, returning next year to the British Museum as head of the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities. He received many honours, published numerous books connected with Ancient Art and Archæology, and maintained for many years the reputation of being the first English Authority upon his subject. He was elected a member of The Club on March 4, 1879.

ARNOLD, MATTHEW (1822-1888), eldest son of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, was born at Laleham, near Staines, and educated at Winchester, Rugby, and Oxford. He became a Scholar of Balliol in 1840, won the Newdigate, and was elected Fellow of Oriel in 1845. In 1847 Lord Lansdowne made him his Private Secretary. In 1851 he married the daughter of Mr. Justice Wightman, and became an Inspector of Schools, a position very inadequate to his merits, which he held for nearly forty years. In 1848 he published the "Strayed Reveller" and other poems, which were followed by numerous volumes. He also wrote much in prose, beginning by three lectures "On Translating Homer," delivered at Oxford where he was long Professor of Poetry. As he advanced in life he wrote less in verse, but published a large number of essays, all more or less remarkable. It is by his poetry, however, that he will live through many generations. Opinions vary, and will long vary, as to his precise place amongst the

poets of his time. Some will put both Tennyson and Browning above him, others will place him after the first, while a limited number will feel that he says more to them than either of his rivals. In his later life he made a lecturing tour in the United States, where one of his daughters married, and it was in going to meet her at Liverpool that he died instantaneously. He was made a member of The Club on February 28, 1882.

STEPHEN, SIR JAMES FITZ-JAMES (1829-1894), was the second son of Sir James Stephen, and was born at Kensington. He was educated at Eton, at King's College, and at Trinity, Cambridge. He did not read for honours at the University, but was highly distinguished at the Union and among the Apostles. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1854, and married in 1855 Miss Mary Cunningham. He became closely connected with the *Saturday Review*, was made Secretary of the Education Commission in 1858, and Recorder of Newark 1859. At this period of his life he interested himself a great deal in theology, and sympathised much with the Broad Church Party. From 1865 onwards, till he went to India in 1872, he was the principal contributor to the *Pall Mall Gazette*. It was as successor to Maine that he went out to Calcutta in the capacity of Legal Member of Council in 1869. He remained there two years and a half, doing a prodigious amount of work in legislation and codification. After returning to England he was much employed by the Government in preparing Bills, which, to the opprobrium of our legislative methods, have never been brought before Parliament. He was a member of many Commissions, was made Judge in 1879, wrote an elaborate history of the Criminal Law, two volumes on the "Story of Nuncomar," and three series of masterly papers from the *Saturday Review* called "Horæ Sabbaticæ," with much else. As a politician he was not fortunate, failing to secure a seat in Parliament, and later in life was misled, by a strong personal friendship for the second Lord Lytton, into championing the unfortunate policy which led to the second Afghan War. Politics, however, occupied but a trifling place in his life. He was essentially a great jurist and a great criminal judge, a ready and forcible writer, an excellent talker, and under a rugged exterior one of the kindest-hearted and most amiable of men. He was elected a member of The Club on March 7, 1883.

HUXLEY, THOMAS HENRY (1825-1895), derived little benefit from his early education, but much from the teaching of Mr. Wharton Jones, who lectured on

Physiology at the Charing Cross School of Medicine. His wish was to adopt the profession of a mechanical engineer, but this was overruled, and he became an assistant-surgeon in the Navy. Sir John Richardson, his chief at Haslar, saw his ability, and sent him with Captain Owen Stanley to the Australian seas. There he remained for several years, devoting himself chiefly to the study of the delicate organisms which had to be examined on the spot, as they could not be preserved to be brought home. From this time forth he laboured unceasingly in his favourite pursuits, and by the end of 1855 had published more than thirty papers, with many lectures. A short time before he had been appointed Lecturer on Natural History at the Royal School of Mines. In 1859 appeared the "Origin of Species," which influenced him very much, and in 1860 took place the combat, very famous at the time, between him and the Bishop of Oxford at a meeting of the British Association. From 1860 to 1870 he was always on the breach, fighting with obscurantism in many forms. In the last-named year he became a member of the London School Board, and powerfully affected its teaching. In 1872 he removed from the School of Mines to South Kensington, much to the advantage of his plan of instruction. In the same year he became one of the secretaries of the Royal Society and Lord Rector of Aberdeen. Honours of all kinds came to him in his later life, and he stood for many years, before the end came, in the very first rank of European men of Science. He became member of The Club on April 1, 1884, and was sworn of the Privy Council in 1892.

LAYARD, THE RIGHT HON. SIR AUSTEN HENRY (1817-1894), son of P. J. Layard, was born in Paris. In 1839 he went out to Constantinople, and travelled very widely in Western Asia. In the course of his journeying he visited the site of Nineveh and, returning to Constantinople, obtained the support of Sir Stratford Canning and began his work of excavation, finding many of the Assyrian sculptures now in the British Museum. On April 5, 1849, he was made Attaché at Constantinople, later came into Parliament, and was made Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Lord Russell's Administration. He took an active part in the agitation for an inquiry into the management of the Army during the Crimean War and for Administrative Reform. He travelled in India during the War of the Mutiny, became once more Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in 1861, and displayed very exceptional ability in that office till

the fall of Lord Russell's last Government in 1866, was made Commissioner of Works in Mr. Gladstone's first Administration, and resigned that office to become Minister at Madrid. In 1877 he was sent as Ambassador to Constantinople, and occupied that position during all the troublesome and anxious period of the Russo-Turkish War. Many who disagreed with his views of Eastern policy nevertheless considered that he was hardly used by the Liberal Government when it returned to office later, and that he ought to have been sent to Rome. This, however, was not done, and he devoted the rest of his life to Art and Literature, spending most of his years in Venice. He was elected a member of The Club on June 16, 1885, and died on July 5, 1894.

COWPER, HON. HENRY (1836–1887), second son of sixth Earl Cowper, was Member for Hertfordshire from 1865 to 1885. He was elected a member of The Club on June 16, 1885. A man of very considerable ability, great knowledge, and infinite charm, he would have done much more in Public life, if Private life had not done so much for him.

VENABLES, GEORGE STOVIN (1810–1888), was the second son of Richard Venables, Archdeacon of Carmarthen. He was educated at the Charterhouse and at Jesus College, Cambridge, of which he became a Fellow. He was called to the Bar and joined the Oxford Circuit, but eventually devoted himself to Parliamentary practice, by which he made a considerable fortune. He never published anything with his name, save a short Memoir of Henry Lushington ; but along with Henry Lushington he printed privately a volume of poems called “Joint Compositions.” Yet this man who wrote so little with his name was one of the most prolific writers of his day. He wrote the first leading article in the *Saturday Review*, and for something like thirty years continued to write almost every week articles for that journal. He wrote for about a quarter of a century the summary of events on the last day of each year in the *Times*, and the very ablest men with whom he lived, Fitzjames Stephen, Sir Henry Maine, and many others, put him in the very first rank of their contemporaries. It would be difficult to mention any one whose extraordinary gifts were less known to the world at large, and tens of thousands must have been influenced by him who never even heard his name. His wit and social brilliancy were hardly, if at all, inferior to his vast and ever-ready political knowledge. He was elected a member of The Club on February 2, 1886.

BOWEN, LORD (1835-1896), the son of the Rev. Christopher Bowen, of Freshwater, was born at Wollaston, Gloucestershire, and educated first at Rugby, then at Oxford. He gained the Balliol Scholarship, the Hertford, the Ireland, and a First Class in Classics. He was called to the Bar in 1861, and went the Western Circuit. In 1872 he was made Junior Standing Counsel to the Treasury and Recorder of Penzance. In 1879 he was appointed a Judge of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, and was knighted on June 26. In May 1882 he was appointed Lord Justice and sworn of the Privy Council. In 1893 he succeeded Lord Hannen when he retired from his work as a Lord of Appeal, and about the same time presided over a Commission to inquire in the circumstances connected with a collision between the Military and the Mob at Featherstone. By this time he had fallen into very bad health, and the work he had to perform, though admirably done, was more than he should have undertaken. On December 2 in that year he spoke at a meeting in the theatre of the University of London about the recent death of his friend Jowett, the Master of Balliol, and this was his last public appearance. He was elected a member of The Club on March 13, 1888. He was one of the brightest, wittiest, and most delightful of companions, as those who did not know him may see from the admirable sketch of his life by Sir Henry Cunningham.

BOEHM, SIR JOSEPH EDGAR (1834-1890), was the son of the Director of the Mint of the Austrian Empire, a well-known collector of works of art. He was educated at Vienna, in England, and in Paris, settling in this country in 1862. During his years of busy life he executed a very great number of statues, amongst others one of Carlyle, one of Lord Northbrook, and one of Sir William Gregory. He was much employed by Royalty. Among the best of his works is the recumbent statue of Dean Stanley in Westminster Abbey. He became a member of The Club on November 27, 1888, but died very unexpectedly in a little more than two years afterwards.

HERBERT, SIR ROBERT GEORGE WYNDHAM, G.C.B. (1831-1905), distinguished himself very highly at Eton, gained the Balliol Scholarship in 1849, and later both the Hertford and the Ireland, with many other Oxford distinctions. He became Private Secretary to Mr. Gladstone, and Colonial Secretary in Queensland, where he served also as Premier for five years. On his

return to England he became Assistant Secretary to the Board of Trade, then Assistant Under-Secretary for the Colonies, becoming Permanent Under-Secretary in the Colonial Office in 1871, and well earning the title which was given him ten years later of "the ideal colleague." After his retirement from the Colonial Office he still took very great interest in all Colonial affairs. He went for a cruise in the Mediterranean in April, and died suddenly at his home in Cambridgeshire immediately after his return, leaving the reputation of being perhaps the most distinguished man of specially Etonian culture who has lived in these times. He became a member of The Club on December 16, 1890.

MORRISON, ALFRED (1821-1897), second son of James Morrison, founder of the well-known firm in Fore Street, inherited a very large fortune, which he applied to collecting on a great scale, and also to encouraging the production of beautiful things. His autographs were especially valuable. He was elected a member of The Club on February 24, 1891.

HERSCHELL, FARRER, first BARON HERSCHELL (1837-1899), was educated partly at Bonn, but chiefly at University College, London. He became a pupil of Mr. Thomas Chitty, and was called to the Bar. For a considerable time his practice advanced very slowly, but later moved much more quickly, and by February 1892 he was able to take silk. He entered Parliament in 1874 as member for Durham, and became a devoted follower of Mr. Gladstone. He was made Solicitor-General in 1880, and followed his Leader on the Home Rule question. Sir Henry James having refused to abandon the opinions of his life, Herschell, who thought differently, was made Lord Chancellor in 1886, and was appointed to the same office in 1892. Lord Salisbury sent him in 1898 to serve as a member of the Anglo-American Commission at Washington, but there he had an accident, which eventually proved fatal. He was a sound, rather than a very great lawyer, most careful in the distribution of his patronage, and very much liked by all who knew him. He became a member of The Club on May 10, 1892.

STUBBS, WILLIAM, BISHOP OF OXFORD (1825-1901), was educated at the Ripon Grammar School and at Christ Church, where he graduated in 1848, taking a

First Class in Classics. He was elected a Fellow of Trinity, and held the College living of Navestock, in Essex, from 1850-1866. In that year he was appointed Regius Professor of Modern History, and remained in that position till 1884. In 1879 he became Canon of St. Paul's, in 1884 Bishop of Chester, and in 1889 Bishop of Oxford. He stood in the front rank of contemporary historians, and published a very large number of books which enjoy the highest reputation. He received the Prussian order *Pour le Mérite*, and was a corresponding member of the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques. He became a member of The Club on June 3, 1893, and was a very witty and delightful companion.

FLOWER, SIR WILLIAM HENRY (1831-1899), the son of Mr. E. F. Flower, was born at Stratford-on-Avon, and educated at University College, London. He entered the Army as assistant-surgeon, served in the Crimean War, and was afterwards made assistant-surgeon at the Middlesex Hospital. In 1861 he was elected Conservator of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, and eight years later Hunterian Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Physiology. These appointments he held until he became Director of the Natural History Department of the British Museum in the Cromwell Road. He wrote many memoirs and some books on Anatomical and Zoological subjects, was a Fellow and Medallist of the Royal Society, President of the Zoological Society and of the Anthropological Institute. He did admirable work in making the great collections entrusted to his care much more informing than they had ever been before, both to students and to the public, by the exhibition of typical specimens so arranged that no one who examines them can fail to learn a good deal. He was elected a member of The Club on May 1, 1894.

CREIGHTON, DR. MANDELL, Bishop of London (1843-1901), was the second son of Robert Creighton, of Carlisle. He was educated at Durham Grammar School, and was elected in 1862 "postmaster" of Merton, where he gained a Classical First, a second in the School of Law and Modern History, and became Fellow and Tutor of his College. He held for many years a conspicuous position in Oxford society, but left the University in 1875 for the Vicarage of Embleton on the coast of Northumberland, where he had the late Sir George Grey and the late Lord Grey for his neighbours. From Embleton he passed to

Cambridge, and was attached to Emmanuel College as Professor of Ecclesiastical History. No doubt the first portion of his "History of the Papacy" during the Reformation period, which was published while he was at Embleton, did much to obtain for him that appointment. In 1886 he founded the *English Historical Review*, and in 1891 was made Bishop of Peterborough, a position for which he had been more or less prepared by having been from 1885 a residentiary Canon of Worcester. While Bishop of Peterborough he was sent as delegate of the Anglican Church to be present at the Coronation of the Emperor of Russia. In 1896 he was made Bishop of London, and the hard work connected with that great office was largely responsible for his early death. He was elected a member of The Club on May 21, 1895.

LOCH, HENRY BROUGHAM (1827-1900), began life as a Midshipman, passed into the Bengal Cavalry, and became Adjutant of Skinner's Horse. He served through the Crimean War, and was specially employed in connection with the re-organisation of the Turkish Cavalry. He went with Lord Elgin to China in 1857, and was sent to England from Japan with the Treaty of Yedo in the following year. He returned with Lord Elgin to China in 1860, was treacherously seized and very nearly murdered. In 1860 he became Private Secretary to Sir George Grey then at the Home Office. From 1863 to 1882 he was Governor of the Isle of Man. In 1884 he was sent to Victoria in the same capacity, and succeeded Sir Hercules Robinson as Governor of the Cape and High Commissioner in 1889. He held that office till 1895. On his return to England he was made a peer, but died on June 20, 1900. He was elected a member of The Club on February 15, 1898.

STEWART, FIELD-MARSHAL SIR DONALD (1824-1900), was born in Banffshire, and received his education at the University of Aberdeen. He entered the Indian Army in 1840, served against the Hill Tribes on the North-West frontier in 1854-5, distinguished himself very much in the Mutiny, commanded a brigade during the Abyssinian War, became Lieutenant-General in 1877, commanded the Kandahar Column in the Afghan Campaign, November 1878 to April 1880, received the thanks of Parliament, and was made K.C.B. He commanded the Force which marched from Kandahar to Cabul, defeated the Afghans in several encounters, and sent General (now Lord) Roberts to relieve Kandahar. For his

many services in connection with the conclusion of the Afghan Campaign he again received the thanks of Parliament, was made a G.C.B. and a baronet. In 1881 he succeeded Sir F. Haines as Commander-in-Chief in India, and later served for many years on the Council of the Secretary of State, showing himself, as he had done in India, at once a soldier and a statesman. He was elected a member of The Club on May 3, 1898.

BOYLE, GEORGE DAVID, THE VERY REV., DEAN OF SALISBURY (1828-1901), was the eldest son of David Boyle, Lord Justice General of Scotland, by Miss Smythe of Methven. His education began at the Edinburgh Academy, and was continued at the Charterhouse and at Exeter College, Oxford, where he took his degree in 1851. Shortly afterwards he took Orders and became Curate to Mr. Claughton, Vicar of Kidderminster and later Bishop of St. Albans. Thence he passed to Hagley, where he had Mr. William Lyttelton for his Rector, and later for many years was established at Handsworth as one of the most active of the Birmingham clergy. After the promotion of his old Vicar, he succeeded him in the very large and important charge of Kidderminster, and appeared on the way to a bishopric, when a frightful carriage accident lamed him so much as to make it impossible for him to take any work which required much locomotion. As he was, while still in good health, exactly the kind of person who would have managed a diocese well, this was a great misfortune. Lord Beaconsfield, just before leaving office in 1880, made him Dean of Salisbury, a position which suited him to perfection. At Salisbury he remained till his death, taking the deepest interest in advancing secondary and higher education as distinguished from tinkering educational machinery. He actually delivered, in addition to his regular work, more than five hundred lectures on literary, historical, and theological subjects. In early life he was President of the Union at Oxford, and had the reputation of being the best talker among the undergraduates of his day, as Froude and Goldwin Smith had among earlier generations. In the year 1895 he published his "Recollections" in a very delightful volume. His views on Church matters were pretty much the same as those of Dean Stanley, but at various times of his life he was a good deal influenced by several other teachers, more especially by Dr. Muir, a well-known Presbyterian Minister in Edinburgh, by Frederick Maurice, and by the less extreme adherents of the Oxford Movement, Dean Church for example. He kept through life the

character of being an excellent conversationalist, and, had he lived in London, he would probably have been a member of The Club at an earlier period. He was elected in the room of the late Bishop of London on March 20, 1901. The letter announcing his election reached him on the morning of March 21 and gave him profound satisfaction, more than any similar honour could possibly have done; but in the evening a failure of the heart quite suddenly declared itself, and he died about eleven o'clock. There is, I think, no similar case in all our annals.

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